

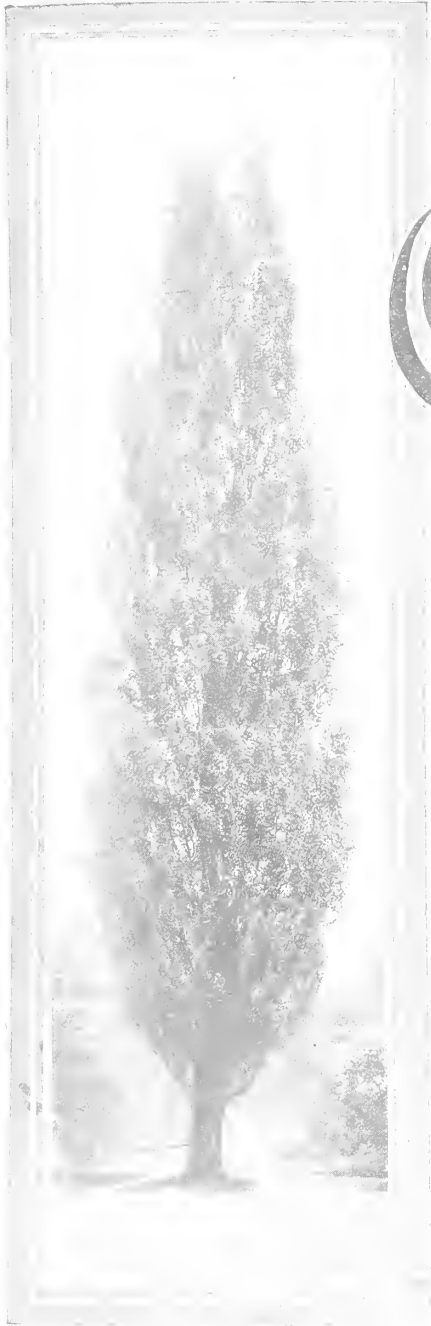
Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

MAR 22 1924

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Ornamental and Fruit Trees



LOMBARDY POPLAR

Fine for street and avenue planting
and as a single specimen

Founded 1865 by John Rock
George C. Roeding, *President*

Illustrated
Descriptive Catalog
1924

California
Nursery Co.
Niles, California

Please Observe When Ordering:

1st. This catalog cancels all previous prices, either in special lists, offers or catalogs. This rule will be strictly observed.

ORDERS

2d. Order early so that you may get the varieties and grades you prefer. All orders should be legibly written on a separate sheet and not mixed up in the body of the letter, thereby saving us a great deal of trouble and tending to prevent mistakes. Never write on both sides of paper.

QUANTITY ORDERS

3d. Articles mentioned in this catalog will be furnished as follows: 5 of a variety at the 10 rate, 50 at the 100 rate, 300 at the 1000 rate. To illustrate: One each of Baldwin, Delicious, Gravenstein, Lawver, Red Astrachan, making five in all, would entitle the purchaser to the 10 rate on apples. If an order called for five varieties of apples, as mentioned above, 1 Muir Peach, 1 French Prune, 1 Royal Apricot, 1 Bartlett Pear, 1 Washington Navel Orange, the 10 rate would apply on the apples, but the each rate on the assorted trees. Purchasers will please bear in mind that the quantity rates apply only where multiples of the same variety of tree is ordered and not on assortments.

BASIS OF THE SIZES AND CALIPER MEASUREMENTS FOR TREES

4th. On all deciduous fruit trees, except almonds and figs, the caliper and height combined determine the grade of the tree.

Not less than 1 inch represents 8 to 10 ft. trees
Not less than $\frac{5}{8}$ inch represents 6 to 8 ft. trees
Not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch represents 4 to 6 ft. trees
Not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch represents 3 to 4 ft. trees
Not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch represents 2 to 3 ft. trees

Almonds and Figs are inclined to grow stocky, and the caliper measurements will govern the grade regardless of the height of the tree.

ALMONDS

Not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch represents 4 to 6 ft. trees
Not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch represents 3 to 4 ft. trees
Not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch represents 2 to 3 ft. trees

FIGS

Not less than $\frac{5}{8}$ inch represents 4 to 6 ft. trees
Not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch represents 3 to 4 ft. trees
Not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch represents 2 to 3 ft. trees

SUBSTITUTIONS

5th. Where particular varieties are ordered, and particular ages and sizes of trees, kind of stock, etc., it should be stated whether and to what extent substitution will be allowed in case the order cannot be filled to the letter. Where no instructions in this respect accompany the order, we shall feel at liberty to substitute other varieties as nearly similar as possible. If the selection of the varieties is left **entirely** to us, we shall endeavor to send only such sorts as are acknowledged to give general satisfaction.

PACKING

6th. All trees and plants are carefully labeled, and securely packed in the best manner, for which a moderate charge sufficient to cover cost of material only will be made; but no charge is made for the delivery of packages to the railroad or express office at Niles.

EXPRESS OR FREIGHT

7th. Always state which way you want your order shipped and give explicit directions for marking packages. When it is left for us to choose the mode of conveyance, we will exercise our best judgment, but as all articles are at the risk of the purchaser after being shipped, we must not be held responsible for any loss or delay that may occur through the negligence of the transportation companies.

ERRORS AND SHORTAGES

8th. Customers are requested to notify us **immediately** should any error or shortage occur in filling their orders so we may rectify it at once. Any such claim **must** be made within one week after receipt of shipment, otherwise it will be assumed that the goods are satisfactory and in accordance with invoice.

TERMS

9th. All of our stock is sold for cash, unless other arrangements are made. Remittances can be made to us either by post office or express money order, registered letter, bank draft, or check.

10th. On all orders placed in advance we ask that a 20 per cent deposit be forwarded with the order, and we will then reserve the stock for shipment at any time designated by the customer.

WRITE PLAINLY

11th. Always be sure to write your name, Postoffice address and Express or Freight office plainly so no mistake can be made by us.

GUARANTEE

12th. The California Nursery Company will exercise care to have all stock true to name, nevertheless it is understood and agreed that should any stock prove untrue to name, the California Nursery Company shall be liable only for the sum paid for the stock which may prove untrue, and shall not be liable for any greater amount.

CALIFORNIA NURSERY CO.

GEO. C. ROEDING, *President*

Niles, California

CALIFORNIA NURSERY COMPANY

(INCORPORATED)

ORNAMENTALS  FRUIT TREES

MAIN OFFICE
NILES, CALIFORNIA

*To Horticulturists, Research Workers, Experiment Stations,
Botanic Gardens, Arboretums and Nurserymen*

In the hope that it will appeal we are sending you herewith a copy of our booklet enumerating the many kinds of bearing fruit trees in our test orchards at Niles and other places in California. The orchard at Niles was established over forty years ago, and has been faithfully maintained as a source of propagating material for our nurseries; it has also proven a fertile field for study and observation in the behavior of the trees and the character of their fruits. From an educational and economic point of view this collection of fruit trees is unique and interesting, because the only one of its kind in the West, and in extent of varieties represented the largest in this country.

In order to widen its educational features and enhance its economic values we are now offering budwood, scions and cuttings from all the varieties of fruit plants enumerated; we are also anxious to establish an exchange of propagating material of new or unknown (in California) varieties that possess commercial rank where grown, or that will prove valuable acquisitions to our California commercial fruits for outstanding qualities by reason of their season, or for canning, drying and shipping in the fresh state. This exchange applies to foreign countries, as well as to nurserymen, research workers, plant breeders, experiment stations and botanic gardens in this country.

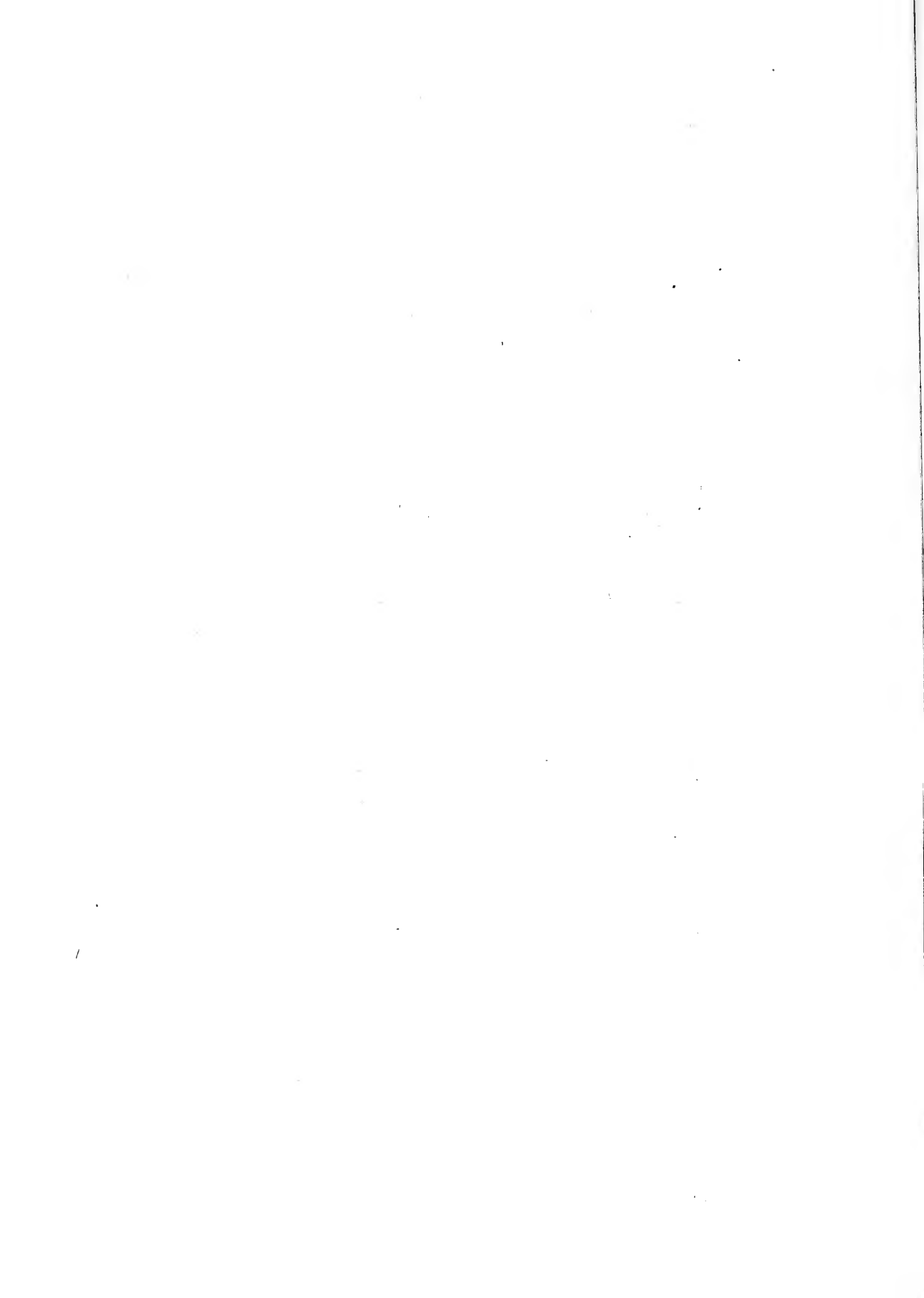
Correspondence from interested persons and institutions is cordially invited.

Yours truly,

CALIFORNIA NURSERY COMPANY.

By 
President.

NILES,
ALAMEDA COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA,
U. S. A.



Descriptive Illustrated Catalog

1923-'24

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

Announcements:

Ornamental Growing Grounds NILES

The California Nursery Company has been in continuous operation for nearly three-quarters of a century, taking its inception in San Jose in the early sixties, and removed to its present quarters in 1884. Its founder was John Rock, California's leading pioneer nurseryman and a man of vision, judgment and an abiding faith in California's supremacy in the production of quality fruit trees and ornamental plants. His judgment in the selection of the present site for his growing grounds has been amply verified in the production of not only quality trees, but the introduction and exploitation of a varied assortment of fruit and ornamental plants that in large measure constitute the foundations of California horticulture. That reputation for reliability has been maintained during all these years, making of the California Nursery Company one of the great nursery establishments of the world. Its fruit orchards for propagating and testing purposes contain more varieties of fruit trees than are assembled in any other one place, which of itself gives assurance of quality and reliability. By reason of climatic and soil conditions its stocks of coniferous and broad-leaved evergreens, palms and roses, vines and trailing plants for robust growth and vigor are in a class by themselves. The character and soil enables perfect "balling" of ornamentals, an essential to perfect success in the transportation of plants. With such a background customers are assured of quality and service of a high order.

The stocks we are offering this year are not only varied in character but of extra fine quality, from the lowest in price that is good to the best that can be produced. A careful reading of the following pages will be convincing that we have plants for every purpose and in quantities to satisfy every need.

Visitors Always Welcome. A personal visit from intending planters is always desirable, as an inspection of stock and an interview with our plantsmen is of mutual advantage; this applies to all our growing establishments, but more especially to the ornamental nurseries at Niles and our fruit tree nurseries at Modesto. Both are of easy access either by rail or automobile. The growing grounds at Niles are situated about one mile north of town. If coming by Southern Pacific railway, telephone in advance or from station on arrival and conveyance will be provided.

**CALIFORNIA NURSERY COMPANY,
Niles, California**

Telephone: Niles 134.

Fruit Tree Headquarters MODESTO

In California fruit growing is recognized as a great commercial business, exacting in its demands for the best quality that can be grown, particularly from the canning, preserving and fruit drying interests and fresh fruit shipping. These conditions have become so strenuous on the part of the trade, that fruit growers, in order to meet them, are demanding of the nurserymen trees of the highest quality, of good bearing habit, strong growth and a root stock and root development that will insure longevity and regular crops. Appreciating its responsibilities in the premises the California Nursery Company has found it expedient to establish nurseries for the production of this class of trees in sections possessing advantages and conditions more favorable than those at Niles. Hence, in 1920, the company acquired a tract of 320 acres near Loomis, in Placer county, for this purpose. Practically all of its fruit trees for this season's delivery are being grown on this place. In 1922 it acquired another 200-acre tract in Stanislaus county, on which it has also established a fruit tree nursery. This is located 25 miles east of Modesto and 6 miles from Waterford, in the Tuolumne river bottom. The soil is a deep alluvial sandy loam, with a gravel sub-stratum. Here 70 acres are already planted to trees and vines, comprising about one and one-half million seedlings. In our experience covering nearly a third of a century the writer has never seen a more uniform and thrifty block of trees than are now a feature on these grounds. While the Placer county plant will be maintained, the principal headquarters for fruit trees will be situated in Stanislaus County, for the reason that the surrounding country promises a greater orchard and vineyard development than any other section of the state. In order to handle the business expeditiously the California Nursery Company has established an office, salesyard and packing sheds in the city of Modesto, where all the nursery fruit trees grown in Placer county and at Waterford will be assembled, packed and shipped. In lieu of this, customers wanting fruit trees for commercial plantings, will be doing a favor in forwarding the same to the Modesto office. The ornamental stocks demanded will be forwarded from the ornamental nursery situated at Niles.

Fully realizing the relation that the nurseryman occupies to the prosperity of the fruit industry, the California Nursery Company makes it an absolute rule to grow all its own trees under the personal observation of experienced propagators and grown from selected buds cut from record trees growing in its own test orchards at Niles, and from trees in other orchards situated in different sections of the state, all of which are being carefully observed by experienced men. Solely on a basis of service and quality it solicits patronage.

**CALIFORNIA NURSERY COMPANY,
Modesto, California**

Office and Salesyard: First and H Sts.

Packing Sheds and Grounds: East end Fourteenth St.

Nurseries: Twenty-five miles from Modesto and ten miles from Waterford

Telephone: Modesto 1226.



A FINE SPECIMEN TREE OF SEQUIOA GIGANTEA

Planted in 1884 and an object of beauty and majestic proportions in our growing grounds at Niles: a fitting companion to Gen. Sherman, the four thousand-year-old tree growing in the Giant Forest, with a trunk 40 feet in diameter at the base. The giant size, long life, sturdy character and elemental strength of the species have ever been an inspiration for high horticultural achievement in the conduct of this establishment, so ably inaugurated by John Rock, California's leading pioneer nurseryman, over fifty years ago.

Fruit Department

PLANTING THE TREES

Preparing the Soil. Our soils being different from those of the middle west and eastern states in one particular, viz., in the absence of a clay sub-strata found elsewhere. All of our farming operations are therefore subject to conditions which are entirely at variance with those of other sections.

It is of the utmost importance that the land be put in first-class condition to receive the trees. This is accomplished by thorough plowing followed by harrowing until the soil is friable. This work should be done in fall and early winter months before the rains set in if possible.

Nothing is so beneficial as sub-soiling, though planters are often disposed to avoid this additional expense, but where time and conditions will permit, it will do more to promote a fine deep root system and unusually heavy growth, than any other one thing that can be done in the preparation of the soil.

Where irrigation is practised grading must be resorted to, so that all spots will be accessible from the laterals running from the main ditch. Grading does not necessarily mean leveling, for the less the surface soil is moved the greater will be the ultimate success of the undertaking. No greater mistake can be made than to cut down the surface of the land for several feet in order to bring it under a ditch. It is far better under such conditions to pump the water from a ditch to the higher level and thus preserve the land. The slight additional expense of pumping will be more than counterbalanced by the growth of the trees and their fruitfulness as compared to the poor growth and lack of fruit when the surface soil has been removed to any depth.

Time to Plant. Fall planting is never desirable in California, because the growing season often extends into the month of November. It only rarely occurs that frosts are severe enough toward the latter part of the month to check the growth. The roots of trees dug before they have fully ripened up, turn black and the tree either starts very slowly in the spring, or does not grow at all. The best time to set deciduous trees is from January to April 1st, giving preference to the first two months. All evergreen fruit trees should be planted from February to May 1st, although in many localities, particularly sections of the State where the summer climate is cool, planting may be continued later than this.

A safe rule to follow is to plant deciduous trees when dormant and those which are classed as evergreens as soon as the sap commences to rise in the spring.

Treatment When Received. The trees when received at point of destination should be immediately unpacked and the roots laid in a trench and well covered with soil, which should then be thoroughly wet down. If delayed in transit, thereby becoming dry and suffering from exposure (the bark showing signs of shriveling), it is a good plan to immerse the trees in a tank overnight and the following day bury root and top completely in damp soil for a few days until they become normal, when they may with safety be planted out. Should trees be frozen while in transit, place the package in a cellar or some other place free from frost until thawed out, when they can be unpacked and heeled in, preparatory to planting. Trees treated in this manner will not be injured by having been frozen.

In localities where the seasons are very much later than ours, due to higher elevation or the difference in latitude, it is far better to permit us to forward stock while in the dormant condition. The shipment on arrival at destination should be examined by removing a board from the case, and if the roots appear to be in good condition the contents should remain undisturbed and the case should be placed in a cellar or in a cold storage plant, where the temperature should be maintained at about 35° Fahrenheit. This method of handling

trees is thoroughly practicable, so much so that we have found it possible to ship trees to the antipodes during our winter season and have the shipment on arrival there placed in cold storage until the opening of the planting season.

Preparing Trees for Planting. Just immediately before planting, be sure to examine the roots carefully, and cut away to a smooth surface all bruised, lacerated and broken roots and rootlets with a sharp knife or pruning shear. The cut on the larger roots should be sloping and made on the lower side of the root. The tree can now be said to be ready for its permanent orchard home.

If planting is delayed through circumstances beyond the control of the orchardist and a warm spell should intervene in February or March, causing the buds of the tree or vines to start, remove them from the trenches, shake out all the dirt from the roots and expose them for two hours in the early morning on a calm day to the rays of the sun. This will cause the small, white rootlets which have started, to dry up, and if the trees are heeled in (wetting them down, of course), in a shady place their dormancy may be prolonged several weeks.

Setting Out the Trees. In setting out, one person should hold the tree in an upright position while another shovels or fills in the loose soil around it, first spreading out the roots and rootlets in as natural a position as possible. The surface or friable soil should be put in first among the roots, care being taken to fill in every interstice, thus bringing all the roots in direct contact with the soil. When the hole is two-thirds full, firm the earth thoroughly about the roots, but before doing this draw the tree up to its permanent position. The top three or four inches of soil should not be tramped. A basin should be scooped out around the tree which will hold at least 15 gallons of water, and unless heavy rains should intervene to fill it up, water should be applied either by bucket or by irrigation. The following day draw in loose soil to fill up this basin, reducing it to a fine condition of tilth and do not tramp in. Guard against setting too deeply, but allow for the settling of the soil, so that when once established the tree will stand about as it did at the time of removal from the nursery rows, or at the outside not more than three inches below the surface of the soil. In the hot interior valleys of this State, it is also very important to protect the trunks with tree-protectors until they can supply their own shade.

Must be Cut Back. After a tree is set never fail to cut it back. This is now the general practice among the most successful orchardists throughout California, and is the result of years of experience. The following winter from three to four branches, properly distributed around the body of the tree, should be allowed to remain to form the head, and each one of these branches should have at least one-half of their growth removed, cutting away all laterals from them also. These leaders will eventually form the frame work of the tree. The result of the first year's pruning will cause the trees to make an immense growth and will also induce them to grow stocky. The second winter heavy thinning will have to be followed and the pruning should be done with a view of causing the framework branches to spread out. There may be some variation from these instructions, therefore it is advisable to read carefully the information given under each head. The many advantages of this method of pruning are: (1) It makes a low-crowned and a more stocky tree, affording an umbrageous head, and thus protecting it from the hot rays of the scorching summer sun; (2) it enhances the carrying capacity of the tree, thus avoiding artificial props when maturing a crop of fruit; (3) it expedites the harvesting of the crop, by rendering it more accessible to the pickers, thus economizing time and expense; (4) it prolongs the life of the tree by reason of conserving its vital forces, and rendering it less liable to damage in the breaking of limbs and taxing its strength because carrying its fruits "close in."



VIEWS OF OUR FRUIT TREE NURSERIES NEAR MODESTO

Top: Bird's eye view of our 200-acre fruit tree growing grounds near Modesto. Center: Sectional view of nurseries with buildings in the near foreground. Bottom: A block of Pear Trees. This fine alluvial river bottom land not only produces fine trees but also a splendid fibrous root system.

Fruit Tree Prices

We have found it expedient to issue an independent price list covering fruit trees, a copy of which accompanies this catalog. Prices on ornamental plants will be found following the descriptions of each variety.

APPLES

The time of ripening of the fruits listed is taken from the records of our test orchard at Niles. This being a late section allowance must be made for this in determining the period of maturity in other sections.

The letter S, F or W following each name indicates that it is a Summer, Fall or Winter variety.

Arkansas Black (W). Large; round; regular; smooth and glossy; yellow where not covered with deep crimson, almost black; flesh very yellow, firm, fine-grained, juicy; flavor sub-acid, pleasant, rich. A long keeper. October.

Ben Davis (W). Large, handsome, striped and of average good quality; productive and late keeper. October and November.

Delicious (W). Large; ribbed and irregular; dark red where apples color well. A long keeper and of remarkably high quality in favorable locations. November.

Early Harvest (S). Medium size; pale yellow; tender, mild, fine flavor; erect grower and good bearer. July.

Esopus Spitzenburg (W). Large; tapering; light red, delicately coated with light bloom; flesh butter yellow, crisp, rich, sprightly, vinous flavor; one of the best. November.

Jonathan (F). Medium to large; conical; striped, mostly red; tender, juicy, rich vinous flavor; very productive; good keeper; one of the best varieties for table or market. October.

Gano (Black Ben) (F). Medium large, oblate, irregular; red striped, handsome; sub-acid, brisk, good; medium to late. October.

Gravenstein (F). Large; striped red and orange. Most popular early variety on Coast. August.

King David (W) (New). Fruit large, wine-red, blotched yellow. Its high color and delicious flavor are causing it to be a winner. October.

Red Astrachan (S). Large; roundish; deep crimson; very handsome, juicy, good, rather acid; an early and abundant bearer.

Red June (S). Medium; irregular; deep red; good; very productive and early bearer. July.

Rome Beauty (W). Large; yellow striped with bright red; very handsome; flesh tender, juicy, sprightly. A long keeper. October.

Smith's Cider (W). Large; handsome; red and yellow; juicy, acid. A vigorous grower and abundant bearer. November.

Stayman's Winesap (W). Large; a seedling of Winesap and considered quite an improvement; yellow, well covered with dark red; flesh yellow, sub-acid and of best quality. November.

White Astrachan (S). Very large; roundish; very smooth and nearly white; a great favorite and one of the best summer apples. July.

White Winter Pearmain (W). Large; roundish; conical; pale yellow; flesh yellowish, tender and juicy with extra high flavor; one of the best. October.

Winesap (W). Medium size; oblong; skin smooth, dark red; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, with a rich, high flavor; a productive bearer. November.

Winter Banana (W). Medium to large; golden yellow, usually shaded crimson; flesh fine grained with a very rich, sub-acid flavor. Tree healthy and vigorous. Commences bearing very young. Not a good keeper. October.

Yellow Bellflower (W). Very large; oblong; skin smooth, pale lemon yellow, often with blush next to the sun; flesh tender, juicy, crisp, with a sprightly sub-acid flavor; one of the very best. October.

Yellow Newtown Pippin (W). Large; yellow with brownish red cheek; firm, crisp, juicy, with a very rich, high flavor. Generally considered the best winter apple in California. A great export apple and in great demand in England. November.

CRAB APPLES

One Year

Hyslop. Almost as large as the Early Strawberry apple; deep crimson; very popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardness; late; tree remarkably vigorous. August.

Red Siberian. Fruit small, about an inch in diameter; yellow, with scarlet cheek, beautiful; tree an erect, free grower; bears when two or three years old. August.

Transcendent. A beautiful variety of the Siberian Crab; large; red and yellow; tree a remarkably strong grower. August.

Whitney. Large; skin smooth, glossy green, striped, splashed with carmine; flesh firm; juicy and flavor very pleasant. August.

Yellow Siberian. Large; beautiful golden yellow. August.

PEARS

The letters S, F or W following each name indicates whether it is a Summer, Fall or Winter variety

Bartlett (S). Large; smooth; clear yellow; flesh white, juicy, buttery and highly perfumed. The most popular sort in this State; the best early variety and has no competitor for market or canning. August.

Beurre Bosc (F). A large and beautiful russety sort, very distinct, long neck; melting, high flavored and delicious. A favorite among commercial packers. October.

Beurre Clairgeau (F). Very large; pyriform; yellow, shaded red; nearly melting, high flavored; one of the earliest and most prolific bearers. September.

Beurre d'Anjou (F). Large; russety yellow, often with a fine red cheek; flesh perfumed, buttery and melting. October.

Beurre Hardy (F). Large, cinnamon russet; with sometimes a red cheek; juicy, melting, very pleasant flavor. September.

Chadbourne. This variety originated in the orchard of J. R. Chadbourne near Suisun. It is a bud sport from the Bartlett. We have had this pear under observation for a number of years now and also have it growing in our test orchard at Niles, therefore can recommend it as being worthy of being cultivated. In flavor it is identical with the Bartlett. Its chief value consists in the fact that it ripens from two to three weeks earlier than the Bartlett; in other words, on July 1st the Chadbourne growing on the same tree with the Bartlett will be fully one-third larger. The fruit is large, typically Bartlett in shape, skin when ripe pale greenish yellow, covered with russet colored dots; flesh melting, sweet, aromatic, brisk, and highly perfumed. Good shipping, canning, and drying quality. We are confident that in the early sections of California this pear can be gathered between June 15 and July 1.

Dana's Hovey. Winter Seckel. (F). Small; greenish yellow with russet dots; juicy, sweet and aromatic. One of our most valuable table pears. October.

Doyenne du Comice (F). Large, pyriform; fine yellow, lightly shaded with russet and crimson; melting, buttery, rich, sweet, slightly aromatic. A standard market variety. October.

Easter Beurre (W). Very large; yellowish green; fine grain; very buttery, melting and juicy, with a sweet and rich flavor. One of the best keepers. October.

Forelle (Trout) (W). Oblong, pyriform; lemon yellow, covered with red dots, hence the name Trout Pear, washed with deep red on the sunny side; flesh white, fine grained, buttery, melting, slightly vinous. October.

Glou Morceau (W). Large; clear yellow; fine grained, sugary, rich. November.

Howell (F). Large; light waxen yellow with small brown dots; juicy, melting, brisk, vinous; a valuable variety. August.

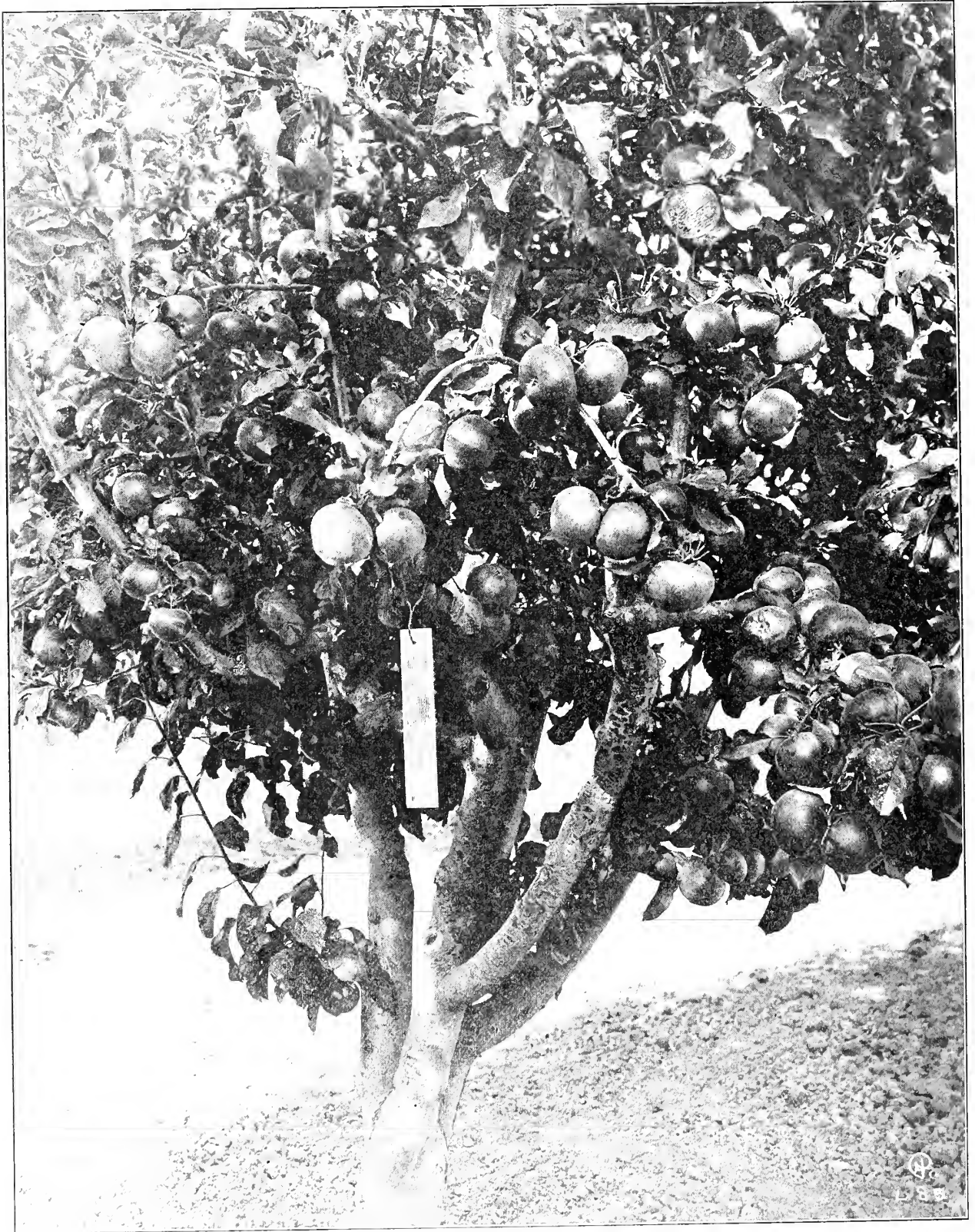
Winter Nelis (W). Medium size; dull russet; melting, juicy, buttery and of the highest flavor. October.

Lawson (Comet) (S). Medium to large; crimson on bright yellow ground; flesh fine grained, juicy, rich and sweet. July.

Madeleine (S). Medium size; yellowish green; very juicy; melting and sweet; the earliest sort we have. July.

P. Barry (W). Large to very large; elongated pyriform; deep yellow, nearly covered with rich golden russet; flesh whitish, fine, juicy, buttery, melting, rich and slightly vinous; tree healthy and regular bearer. A fine market variety because of its long keeping qualities without any deterioration. October.

Seckel (F). (Summer Seckel.) Rather small; regularly formed; yellow with russet red cheek; flesh cream color; flavor rich, spicy, unique and characteristic. Excels all other sorts in quality. August.



SPECIMEN APPLE TREE IN OUR TEST ORCHARD AT NILES

Notice the fine fruit and heavy bearing. A systematic method of pruning causes the development of fruit spurs where they belong.



A DOYENNE DU COMICE PEAR TREE

One of many well-shaped pear trees in our Test Orchard at Niles. Notice the sturdy character of the tree and the equal distribution of the fruit, which renders propping unnecessary.

CHERRIES

Bing. Large; dark brown or black; very firm, late; vigorous grower with heavy foliage; a good shipping variety. July.

Black Tartarian. Largest size; bright purplish black; flesh purplish, thick, juicy, very rich and delicious; tree a remarkably vigorous, erect and beautiful grower and an immense bearer; the best of the black cherries. June.

Burbank. A highly flavored cherry somewhat larger than Black Tartarian and ten days earlier. Not a very heavy bearer.

Centennial. A seedling of Napoleon Bigarreau. Larger than its parent; beautifully marbled and splashed with crimson on a pale yellow ground; its keeping qualities render it the best shipping variety. June.

Chapman. Seedling of Black Tartarian; is earlier; ripens immediately after Early Purple Guigne; light bearer. June.

Early Purple Guigne. Small to medium; purple; tender, juicy and sweet. May.

Governor Wood. Large; light yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh nearly tender, juicy. Bears heavily and a regular cropper. June.

Lambert. Large size and good quality; deep, rich red; flesh firm, and flavor unsurpassed; excellent shipping variety; inclined to be a shy bearer. Ripens two weeks later than Napoleon Bigarreau. July.

Lewelling. (Black Republican, Black Oregon). Large size; cross between Napoleon Bigarreau and Black Tartarian, having the solid flesh of the former and the color of the latter. Very late and good and desirable for pollinating other varieties. July.

Napoleon Bigarreau. (Royal Ann). A magnificent cherry of the largest size; pale yellow, becoming amber in the shade, with a bright red cheek; flesh very firm, juicy and sweet. Free grower and enormous bearer. July.

SOUR OR PIE CHERRIES

Early Richmond. Red; acid; valuable for cooking; very productive. July.

English Morello. Large; dark red, nearly black; tender, juicy, rich, acid; productive and late. July.

May Duke. An old, well known, excellent variety; large; dark red; juicy, sub-acid, rich. June.

PLUMS

Bavay's Green Gage. (Reine Claude de Bavay). Large, roundish; greenish yellow; fine flavor; highly recommended for canning. September.

Beauty. A late introduction, having been accorded a leading place by the growers of shipping plums. Tree a most remarkably vigorous, upright grower, with large, healthy foliage. Fruit beautiful, oval, crimson with amber-crimson flesh. The largest of the early plums and ripening ten days earlier than Santa Rosa. June.

Burbank. Large; rich cherry red, slightly mottled with yellow; flesh deep yellow, juicy, very sweet when fully ripe; agreeable flavor; tree vigorous grower; bears early and is extremely productive. August.

Climax. Very large; heart shaped; skin thick, firm, deep vermilion red; flesh yellow. A superbly rich variety. Commands the highest price in Eastern markets. Vigorous grower and very productive. July.

Clyman. Large; mottled reddish purple, with beautiful blue bloom; freestone; flesh firm, dry and sweet. Valuable for shipping on account of its extreme early ripening. July.

Diamond. Very large; oval; dark purple; flesh deep yellow, juicy, with a brisk, agreeable acid flavor. An immense bearer and one of the best shipping plums. August.

Formosa. Tree is a very vigorous, upright grower with luxuriant foliage. Fruit is very large, heart shaped, light cherry red, with pale yellow flesh. Firm, sweet and delicious. Heavy bearer, ripens shortly after Santa Rosa. July.

Gaviota. Fruit nearly round, sometimes oblate; deep purplish red; flesh clear yellow, very fragrant and sweet; pit exceedingly small. Fairly early, ripening after Formosa. August.

Giant. Fruit of large size, as its name implies; dark crimson on yellow ground; produced in great profusion; flesh firm, rich, sweet, delicious, and excellent shipper; freestone. Tree strong, handsome grower and an early regular, heavy bearer. August.

Grand Duke. A valuable late plum; very large; dark purple, covered with blue bloom; sweet and rich when ripe. August.



THE SANTA ROSA PLUM

Another fine tree in our Test Orchard: an unfailing bearer of highly colored, deliciously flavored plums. Our young lady friend is silently admiring a branch loaded with fruit.

Jefferson. Large, oval; yellow with a reddish cheek; flesh very rich, juicy, luscious, high flavor; a very fine canning variety. August.

Kelsey's Japan. Very large; greenish yellow, covered with red on the sunny side; flesh very solid and firm when ripe; juicy, and with a rich vinous flavor; pit very small. A fine market variety. August.

President (New). An English plum of very recent introduction. Fruit uniform, large and shaped like Yellow Egg. Skin purple; flesh yellow and of fine texture. In the Vacaville district it is recognized as the most promising of market plums. September.

Santa Rosa. Regarded as one of the best Japanese type of plums. Very large; deep purplish crimson color, with pale blue bloom. Flesh yellow, streaked and shaded with crimson. As a shipping plum it has few equals. June.

Satsuma. Fruit large, nearly round; dark red; flesh dark red; solid color from skin to pit; firm, rather juicy, fair flavor; pit very small. Extremely productive. August.

Standard. A variety originated by Luther Burbank of Santa Rosa and designated by him as a prune. Of large size, purple color, overspread with thick blue bloom. Flesh is amber, fine grain and of good flavor. No value for drying but a good shipper. While it cannot be grown successfully over so large a territory as some of the other varieties, it is a fine sort for planting in the central coast and interior valleys. Middle of August to middle of September.

Tragedy. Classified as a prune but in reality a plum. The tree is an upright strong grower, and is found in the central coast and interior valleys and foothill sections to be a heavy bearer, consequently it is recommended for planting in these sections. A good market variety; carries well. Dark purple in color; flesh a yellowish green; very juicy and rich. Early July.

Shropshire Damson. The tree of this variety is a strong grower and exceedingly productive. The fruit is small, oval in shape, with a purple skin covered with a thick blue bloom. The flesh is tart and separates readily from the pit. One of these should be included in every home orchard. September.

Washington. Very large; roundish; greenish yellow, sometimes with a pale crimson blush; flesh yellow, firm, very sweet and luscious. August.

Wickson. Very large; yellow, overlaid with glowing carmine with a white, heavy bloom; flesh firm, sugary, delicious; pit small. Remarkable for long keeping. Tree vigorous and upright. August.

Yellow Egg. Very large; egg-shaped; yellow skin and flesh; rather acid until very ripe, when it becomes sweet. September.

PRUNES

Hungarian. (Grosse Prune, Pond's Seedling). Very large, dark red, juicy and sweet. Its large size, bright color, productiveness and shipping qualities render it a profitable variety for home or distant market. September.

Improved French Prune. (Petite D'Agen). Identical with the French prune in every respect. Its superiority consists in the fruit running to larger sizes, and the trees being of a more willowy habit than the general run of French prune trees. The orchard from which the original buds were taken is fully twenty-five years old. We now have in bearing in our test orchard at Niles two hundred trees of this variety, which are the source of our budwood. This is an instance of bud selection which must appeal to every fruit grower.

Imperial Epineuse. (Claric Mammoth). Probably the largest (with the exception of the Saratoga XX prune) of the several French varieties. Trees are very heavy bearers, and if difficulty had not been experienced in processing the fruit, its popularity would have been pronounced. It was introduced from France some thirty years ago. The dried fruit averages twenty

to thirty to the pound, and is jet black when dried. When eaten fresh it has a most delicious and exquisite flavor. August.

Silver. Large and handsome, oval in shape, light yellow skin; flesh firm, rich and sweet, and adheres to the stone. Fruit shaped like a prune, with the qualities of a plum. Tree a very heavy bearer. September.

Robe de Sargent. Medium size; oval; skin deep purple, approaching to black, and covered with a thick blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, sweet and well flavored, sugary, rich and delicious; a valuable drying and preserving variety. Dries larger and darker than French. August.

Sugar. Extremely early, very large; yellow flesh, tender and sugary; skin very tender, at first of a light purple, tinted with green, changing at maturity to dark purple, covered with a thick, white bloom. Tree an unusually vigorous grower and very productive. Inferior in quality to the French Prune types.

Double XX Saratoga French Prune. This is a genuine bud sport of the French Prune, taking its origin in the famous Saratoga prune district on the F. B. Smith place in Santa Clara County.

Of all the new types of French Prunes originated in recent years, this one gives promise of becoming a standard. It is only after careful observation of several orchards in this district, ranging from five to seven years, that we concluded to offer it for sale. The trees are remarkably strong growers, exceeding any other variety of prune. The bearing quality of the trees have been fully demonstrated and the trees bear equally as well as the common French Prune. It dries well, in this respect does not differ from the French Prune. In size it stands in line with the Imperial Epineuse. We have sold several hundred thousand trees of this variety in recent years.

It has been fully demonstrated that the Double XX Saratoga French Prune analyzes higher in sugar content and has a greater percentage of flesh as compared with the pit than any of the other varieties of prunes. The prune dries readily, so there is no difficulty on this score. In the nursery this prune outgrows all other



CLEANING MYROBOLAN PLUM SEED

Grown in our Test Orchard. Tamping the fruit to the right and eliminating the pulp in running water to the left.

prune trees. The Improved French Prune, which we have been offering for a number of years, has become recognized by the prune growers as having all the merits which we claimed for it.

Double XX Saratoga French Prune is another forward step, for larger sizes in the French Prune type and possessing all of its fine qualities. We wish to assure growers that this prune is no longer an experiment. Many orchardists now have this variety in bearing and appreciate its value as the very best of drying prunes.

PEACHES

Varieties marked with an asterisk (*) can be supplied on Myrobolan root.

FREESTONE VARIETIES

Admiral Dewey. Large; yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow; perfect freestone; flavor good. One of the best early yellows. Ripens soon after Triumph. July.

Alexander. Medium to large; greenish white, nearly covered with a deep, rich red; flesh white, very juicy and sweet, with brisk, agreeable flavor. Very early. July.

Briggs' May. Medium size; round; white with red cheek; flesh white, melting, juicy and very sweet. July.

Early Crawford. A magnificent, large, yellow peach of good quality. Its size, beauty and productiveness make it one of the most popular varieties for home use and commercial planting. August.

***Elberta.** Very large; skin golden yellow where exposed to the sun; flesh yellow, juicy, rich, sweet and splendidly flavored; tree very prolific and presents a handsome appearance. It is a perfect freestone and one of the most successful market varieties. August.

Foster. Very large; yellow with red cheek. Much like Early Crawford, but is larger, earlier and better. Runs very uniform in size. A fine, yellow freestone. August.

Hale's Early. Large, nearly round; skin greenish white, mostly covered with red and can be readily separated from flesh when fully ripe. Flesh white, melting, juicy, sweet and most delicious; adheres partially to the pit. July.

J. H. Hale. A valuable new table, shipping and drying peach. Smooth skin, almost fuzzless. Very firm. Ships almost like an apple. Yellow freestone; flesh tender, excellent quality. Larger than the Elberta and ripening about the same period. From a California standpoint not in the class of canning peaches because it is red at pit and rags in the syrup. August.

Late Crawford. Fruit very large, roundish; skin yellow, with dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy and melting, with a very rich and excellent vinous flavor. August.

***Lovell.** A California seedling; large, almost perfectly round; flesh clear yellow to the pit; firm and of excellent quality; a superb canning peach and dries well. Very prolific. August.

Mayflower. Introduced to the Pacific Coast by ourselves a few years ago as "the earliest peach known." Results have fully substantiated this claim and it still holds that title. It is absolutely red all over, with white flesh of excellent flavor. As large as Alexander and ripens three weeks earlier at Niles. June.

***Muir.** An excellent bearer, and does not curl; fruit large to very large; skin and flesh uniformly yellow clear to the pit; a fine shipper and one of the leading canning peaches in the United States; as a drying peach it excels all others ever introduced. August.

Salway. Large; yellow with crimson cheek; flesh deep yellow; very juicy, melting and rich; the most valuable late variety. September.

Sneed. Large, creamy white, with blush cheek; tender, juicy; valuable for early shipping. June.

Strawberry. Medium size; oval; skin marbled with deep red; flesh whitish, juicy, rich and of a very delicious flavor. August.

CLINGSTONE VARIETIES

Hauss Cling. A variety that has won preference in recent years and which has a rapidly growing demand with the canners. Medium size fruit; yellow to the pit; skin yellow flushed with red; ripens between Tuscan and Phillips. August.

Heath Cling. The most delicious of all clingstones; very large; skin downy, creamy white, with a faint blush of red in the sun; flesh greenish white, very tender, and exceedingly juicy, with the richest, highest and most luscious flavor. September.

Henrietta Cling (Levy's Late Cling). A most magnificent yellow cling of largest size; skin mostly covered with bright crimson; hardy, productive and ripens late. September.

Levy's Late Cling (Henrietta Cling). A most magnificent yellow cling of largest size; mostly covered with bright crimson; hardy. Productive and ripens late. September.

McDevitt's Cling. Large; golden yellow; flesh superior flavor. In demand by canners. August.

McKevitt's Cling. Very large; flesh white to the pit; very firm, sugary and rich, with a highly vinous flavor; it bears transportation well. August.

Palora Cling. Large yellow cling, with faint blush; of fine texture; firm and rich; one of the best clingstone varieties for canning. Ripens in August.

***Peak Cling.** One of the most desirable clings for canning; skin slightly colored when exposed to sun; flesh a clear yellow to the pit; of fine texture and excellent flavor. Classed with the Palora and Hauss Cling varieties. August.

***Phillip's Cling.** Large; yellow; flesh clear yellow to the pit, which is very small; exceedingly rich and of high flavor. One of the best canning sorts. September.

Seller's Orange Cling. A variety of Orange Cling of largest size; flesh yellow, firm, very juicy and rich. Ripens with Late Crawfords in August.

Sims Cling. An improved Phillip's Cling. Large to very large; golden yellow, with faint blush; flesh deep yellow, of fine texture, firm and rich; pit small. In quality it varies only slightly from the Phillips, but it ripens somewhat earlier. August.

Strawberry Cling (George's Late Cling). Large; yellow striped with red; flesh white, red around pit; heavy and uniform bearer. September.

***Tuscan Cling.** Large; yellow; heavy bearer and one of our best Clings; fine shipper. In great demand by canners on account of its early ripening, being one of the first to ripen. August.

NEW ITALIAN VARIETIES

Carota. Introduced by us from Italy and has been in bearing in our test orchard during the past three years. Fruit medium to large; skin a rich deep claret red covered with a purplish bloom; flesh deep red to the pit, juicy and of good flavor; freestone. Valuable as a dessert fruit. September.

Catagna di Siena. A new white clingstone, much like Orange Cling in type and character. Fruit of medium size, good flavor and substance. Tree a strong grower and heavy bearer. Middle September.

Di Verona. An Italian variety received at about the same time. Fruit large and globular; skin creamy white with a red blush; flesh white but decidedly red at the pit. Has merit as a "Peaches and Cream Fruit," but of little value otherwise. Late August.

Morellone. Fruit very large, resembling Alexander in type; skin almost white with a slight blush on sunny side; flesh white to the pit. Valuable as a table peach and for marketing; well worthy of trial culture. Tree vigorous and has been a satisfactory grower in our test orchard for ten years. Last of July.

Giallo Fardiva di Milano. Bears a close resemblance to Morellone; fruit similar in character and of medium size. Middle July.

NECTARINES

Advance. Large, round; skin green on shaded parts, blotched with red and brown on sunny side; flesh greenish white, rich and sugary, with rich flavor. The earliest Nectarine. July.

Gower. Ripens with Early Crawford Peach. No fruit of its class has met with such favor as has this new early Nectarine. We strongly recommend it for home and commercial planting. Fruit is very firm, freestone. Ships like a clingstone peach. Very early; delicious flavor. Strong grower, bears heavy. July.

Humboldt. Largest size; skin bright orange, streaked and mottled with very dark crimson in the sun. Flesh orange, very tender, juicy and richly flavored; one of the largest and best of all.

Humboldt. Largest size; skin bright orange yellow, streaked and mottled with very dark crimson in the sun. Flesh orange, very tender, juicy and richly flavored; one of the largest and best of all.

New White. (Large White). Rather large; nearly round; skin white with a light tinge of red when exposed; flesh white, tender and very juicy, with a rich, vinous flavor. The most widely planted and popular variety in this state. August.



A HANDSOME ROW OF APRICOT TREES

A typical scene in our Test Orchard at Niles. Note the system of pruning, which induces fruit spurs and a self-sustaining tree; no propping required.

Stanwick. Very large; skin pale, shaded rich violet; flesh white, tender, juicy. The best drying, shipping and canning sort. August.

Victoria. Tree a strong grower and heavy bearer; medium, roundish, oval, greenish yellow, crimson on sunny side; rich in sugar. August.

NEW ITALIAN NECTARINE.

Nettavino Gialla d'Padova. Fruit quite large; skin smooth and yellow in color with a slight blush; flesh golden yellow in color and of good Nectarine flavor. In our warm interior regions it might prove valuable for drying on account of its color, and because separating freely from the pit. Late August.

APRICOTS

Blenheim. Above medium; oval; orange; flesh deep yellow, juicy and fairly rich; vigorous grower and regular, prolific bearer. July.

Hemskirke. Strongly resembles Moorpark in size and color, but differs in bearing better and ripening a little earlier and more evenly. August.

Moorpark. One of the largest, most popular and widely disseminated apricots; deep orange or brownish red; flesh quite firm, bright orange, parting freely from the stone; quite juicy, with a rich and luscious flavor; a favorite canning variety. In some sections a shy and irregular bearer. August.

Newcastle. Medium size, round, well shaped; a shade smaller than the Royal, and two or three weeks earlier. July.

Routier's Peach. (Bergettis French). Originated near Sacramento. Large, yellow in shade; deep orange mottled or splashed with red in the sun; flesh juicy and rich, with high flavor. July.

Royal. A standard variety; skin dull yellow, with an orange cheek; flesh pale orange, firm and juicy, with a rich, vinous flavor; equally valuable for canning and drying. July.

Tilton. Large, oval, slightly compressed; flesh firm, yellow and parts readily from the stone; heavy and regular bearer; seems to be more exempt from late frosts than any other variety. July.

QUINCE

Apple (Orange). Large; roundish, with short neck; beautiful; bright golden yellow; an old favorite. September.

Pineapple. Fruit very large, apple-shaped, clear yellow; flesh very tender; can be eaten raw like an apple; makes a high-flavored jelly. September.

Smyrna. Extremely large; elongated; lemon yellow; cooks tender and has a fine flavor; long keeper; tree strong grower with heavy foliage; very prolific. Ripens with Orange. September.

FIGS

White Adriatic. Tree a strong and healthy grower; fruit above medium size; skin white and thin; pulp red, fine, exceedingly aromatic and changes to an amber color when dried.

Calimyrna (Smyrna). The genuine Smyrna fig packed under the name of "Erbeyli" (signifying fine fig) in Asia Minor, and known in Turkish as "Lop," and in Greek as "Lopia." Large to very large; turbinate, pyriform; very short, stalk short; ribs distinct; orifice large, of pale ochre color and widely open when the fig is mature and before shriveling; skin lemon-yellow; pulp reddish-amber, sometimes pale amber, turning to dark amber just before falling; seeds large, yellow, fertile, overspread with a clear,

white syrup, giving the fruit a richness and meatiness unsurpassed by any other fig. Tree of spreading habit, leaves medium to large and five lobed. The dried figs contain 64 per cent sugar, which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent more sugar than found in the imported Smyrna fig. Dries readily and with less trouble and expense than any other fig, dropping to the ground of its own accord, being practically dry when it falls and requiring when placed on trays, only from two to three days exposure to the sun. This is the world-famous fig of commerce. August.

Duro Black (Portuguese Black). Recognized as the largest of all figs, and with another important factor in its favor, it thrives equally as well in the cool coast sections as it does in the interior valleys. In the former it averages larger in size than when grown in the valleys. The reason why it has not been more extensively planted is because little known. There are scattered trees in the Niles territory which never fail to produce a succession of crops of excellent fruit. Skin smooth, violet black, with green neck; pulp reddish, except near the skin, where it is of a violet hue. August.

Mission (California Black). The well-known local variety; fruit large, dark purple, almost black when fully ripe; makes a good dried fig; tree grows to large size, and bears immense crops.

White Endrich (Kadota). Introduced over forty years ago by the well-known nurseryman, Mr. W. B. West, of Stockton; original name lost and given name of Endrich after a fruit grower in the vicinity of Stockton, by Mr. West. Has been sold under the following names: White Endrich, White Pacific, Verdoni, Smyrna, Kadota. Medium sized; thin, white skin; pulp white to pink. One of the best for canning, preserving and pickling. Inferior for drying. Never sours when planted in dampest locations.

CAPRI FIGS

These are the wild figs which furnish the pollen by which the Smyrna figs are fertilized through the aid of the fig-wasp (*Blastophaga grossorum*) that lives and breeds in the Capri figs. Without Capri figs the Smyrna figs cannot be made to bear. For orchard purposes one Capri fig for twenty Calimyrna is sufficient, but if only one Calimyrna is planted it is still necessary to have a Capri fig tree.

FIGS. Wild or Capri Class

Roeding's Capri No. 1. A very rapid, vigorous grower of spreading habit and with very large leaves. Produces an abundance of all crops; Profichi, Mammoni and Mamme, and matures its first Profichi June 12. Particularly valuable on account of its producing all the crops necessary for successfully carrying through all the generations of the Blastophaga.

Roeding's Capri No. 2. A very upright grower, branches very slender; leaves small. Produces an abundance of the Profichi crop, maturing somewhat later than the foregoing, the first figs ripening June 16th, in which its value principally lies, as it lengthens the season of carprification of the Smyrna figs.

Roeding's Capri No. 3. A decidedly distinct variety; branches much heavier and more closely joined than Nos. 1 and 2; leaves small and serrated. Figs of the Profichi crop very large, heavily ribbed and developing a larger number of galls with insects than either of the other two varieties.

Stanford. A good all around variety. Tree a very rapid grower and heavy bearer of large figs full of galls. Figs mature after the No. 3.

ALMONDS

Drake's Seedling. Of the Languedoc class; very prolific and a regular, abundant bearer.

Eureka (New). The Eureka, on account of the similarity of the kernel in shape and flavor to the famous Jordan, commands the very highest price, and confectioners pay a premium to secure it. It differs in two essentials from the Jordan, being somewhat smaller in size and is paper-shell. The tree is an exceptionally strong grower and heavy cropper. Originated on the farm of A. M. Newland, Colusa, Cal.

I. X. L. Tree a sturdy, rather upright grower; nuts large; hulls easily; shells soft, but perfect.

Jordan. The famous Spanish variety so long sought after by nut growers. Nuts are long with very hard shells. The kernels are of very superior flavor, long and plump, filling the entire cavity. On account of its tendency to bloom early it is a rather shy bearer.

Ne Plus Ultra. A sturdy and rather upright grower; extremely prolific, producing its nuts in bunches all over the twigs; nuts large and long; almost invariably of one kernel; of fine flavor; hulls readily.

Nonpareil. Of a weeping style of growth, but still forms a beautiful tree; an extraordinarily heavy and regular bearer, with very thin shell.

Texas Prolific. Nut medium size; shells perfect and well filled. As the name indicates, this is a very heavy and regular bearer. It is of the greatest value for planting with other sorts to increase their yield by aiding in pollination. Tree is a fine, strong grower.

CHESTNUTS

Among the nut trees the Chestnut should have been cultivated on an extensive scale years ago. In the coast region in particular the conditions are exceptionally good for its successful culture. We recommend that it be planted from the north line of the State of Washington to the southern boundary of California. It is a foregone conclusion there will never be a crop failure, because the Chestnut never blooms until June. Nuts are harvested in November. We have twenty varieties growing in our test orchard in Niles. The mother trees are forty years old and are most striking specimens, being not only very thrifty and beautiful to look at but in addition produce bountiful crops of nuts every year which command a ready sale. This year we have only seedlings of the Marron de Comble to offer for sale. This variety is an Italian Chestnut which was developed and improved by French horticulturists.

Italian (Spanish). A highly ornamental and free growing tree with beautiful foliage. Nuts large and fairly sweet, but are not always of as large and uniform size as those from grafted trees, because of their being seedlings.

FILBERTS

The impression prevails in California that Filberts or Cobs, commonly known as hazelnuts, will not thrive. The exact contrary is the case. We have had the following varieties in bearing in our test orchard in Niles for years. The nuts are delicious and possess a flavor which is most attractive. They will grow and produce in good land, but the great point in their favor is their adaptability to rough and poor land, to banks and other places where most fruit trees would fail to grow. Our coastal regions are exceptionally favorable for them.

Cosford. Nut large; oblong; husk hairy; shell remarkably thin; kernel of excellent flavor. Good bearer.

Fertile de Coutard. Nut very large; broad pointed, kernel full and highly flavored; early and abundant bearer.

Merveille de Bolwiller. Nut large; rounded at the base, tapering to a point; shell thick; kernel fine flavored. Bears regularly and nuts always filled.

Nottingham Prolific. Nut medium sized; obtusely ovate; shell thick; kernel full and fine flavored; a light producer.

Prolific Cob. Nut very large; oblong; shell pretty thick, of a brown color; kernel full and of very rich flavor; one of the best.

Purple Leaved. Large shrub with large, round leaves, intensely dark, bronzy purple in spring, becoming greenish toward fall. Very distinct even among other purple-leaved trees and shrubs. Bears good nuts.

PECANS

As an avenue tree for any section of California this majestic tree stands supreme. The trees are exceptionally free from insects and disease. The nuts will not mature in our coastal regions, but in the interior valleys they ripen well and the trees are heavy bearers. The California grown pecans are equal in flavor to those grown in the southern states.



THE CHESTNUT TREE IN ALL ITS GLORY

A forty-year-old Italian Chestnut tree in our grounds at Niles. Observe its great spreading head.

WALNUTS

Eureka. Tree is remarkably vigorous, upright grower, leaves and blooms fully three weeks later than seedlings of the Santa Barbara Soft-Shell, and is therefore very desirable in localities subject to late frosts. An immense producer. Nuts large, elongated, smooth and tightly sealed.

Franquette. Nuts very large, long and pointed; kernel full-fleshed, sweet and rich; buds out late in the spring. We have fruited this variety for many years, never failing to get a full crop. Probably the best French sort for commercial purposes.

Mayette. One of the best; nuts large and uniform, decidedly flattened at the base; shells light colored; tree hardy, buds out late and bears abundantly.

Placencia Perfection. A vigorous grower; commences to bear abundantly about the fifth year after planting. An improved Santa Barbara soft-shell. Most popular walnut in the southern part of the State. Nut large; shell smooth and thin; kernel white and sweet.

California Black. Tall vigorous tree; indigenous to Central California; excellent shade and avenue tree; nut roundish; small and smoother than the American Black Walnut; kernel is sweeter and of a more delicate flavor.

PERSIMMONS

Dai-Dai-Maru. Fruit very large, round, somewhat flattened, color light yellow, flesh delicious, firm, juicy, very good; seeds generally absent.

Hachiya. Fruit very large, oblong, conical pointed toward the apex; skin bright red with occasional dark spots or blotches, flesh deep yellow, soft and jelly-like when ripe; seeds usually absent; a valuable variety, considered to be one of the best. Dried quite extensively in its native home, Japan. One of the earliest. October.

Hyakume. The name means "Hundred Momme," a weight equal to four-fifths of a pound and referring to its size; fruit very large, slightly oblate; skin orange-yellow; flesh rusty brown, with many purple or dark spots, and but few seeds; ripens early, and not astringent even when hard. October.

Tane Nashi. Very large; bright red; flesh yellow; seedless. A good market variety of fine quality. Vigorous grower and heavy bearer. September.

POMEGRANATES

Paper Shell. Very large; skin thin; pale yellow with crimson cheek.

Sweet Fruited. Fruit large, with sweet, juicy pulp. Ripens in September.

Wonderful. The largest and most attractive. Valuable for shipment. Ripens early. Pulp a rich garnet color, with an abundance of juice, dark as port wine; exquisite flavor. October.

OLIVES

Ascolano. Bears early; very large, exceeded only by Sevillano; proportion of pit to fruit smallest of all; one of the best pickling sorts. October.

Manzanillo. One of the standards for green and ripe pickles. Produces oil of a very high grade. Very hardy and a regular and prolific bearer. First week in October.

Mission. Tree a handsome upright grower and fine for avenues. Medium to large; excellent for pickles; makes a superior oil. November.

Sevillano (True Spanish Queen). The tree is a strong grower, with spreading branches; leaves large and long. The olives are picked green, pickled and exported from Spain under the name of the "Queen Olive." It is the largest commercial olive known. October.

CITRUS FRUITS

ORANGES

Washington Navel. In California it has reached its highest stage of perfection, and stands in the lead of all other varieties for its large size, lusciousness and sweetness of pulp. The most extensively planted variety on the market. November to March.

Valencia Late. Large; reaching the market when all other varieties are gone. Second only to Washington Navel in the extent of its dissemination. The summer orange of California. Ripens from March to August.

LEMÓNS

Eureka. Tree nearly thornless, of rapid growth and prolific bearer; fruit medium size, sweet rind; a good keeper; few seeds; very popular, especially in coast regions. December to June.

Lisbon. Tree of largest growth; thorny; fruit medium size, oblong, fine-grained; rind of medium thickness; strong acid; few seeds; a good keeper; popular at interior points especially. November.

Villa Franca. A strong-growing variety; thornless, or nearly so; fruit oblong, juicy and nearly seedless; withstands lower temperature than any other variety. November to April.

POMELOS

Commonly known as Grapefruit which is a misnomer

Marsh's Seedless. One of the most popular varieties; nearly seedless; large, roundish, skin smooth, lemon yellow; very juicy and of excellent quality. December to April.

NOVELTIES IN CITRUS FRUITS

Bearss Seedless Lime. Twice as large as the ordinary Mexican lime and seedless; very juicy and decidedly acid. Hardier than Mexican, wonderfully productive and is practically a continuous bearer. October.

Kumquat. About the size of a large gooseberry; rind sweet, juicy, acid and deliciously refreshing. Tree dwarf and desirable for pot and garden culture. December.

Satsuma. Deep yellow; flesh very tender, juicy. October.

Tangerine (Dancy). Fruit flat; small to medium; skin separates freely from the flesh; juicy, aromatic and rich; color deep red; belongs to the Mandarin family. March.

FEIJOAS

Sellowiana. Fruit two and one-half inches long to two inches across. Flesh thick, white, pulpy and watery, with a sugary taste resembling the pincapple and guava, and with a strong, agreeable odor. Very hardy. Midsummer.

GUAVAS

Strawberry. Shrub or small tree, producing fruit of a fine deep claret color with strawberry-like flavor. January.



THE FILBERT OR HAZELNUT

We have ten varieties growing at Niles, all of which produce good Crops. See Page 12.

LOQUATS

Budded

Advance. Worthy of its name, being a decided advance over other sorts; fruit elongated; larger than Giant; proportion of flesh to seeds larger than usual. March to June.

Giant. Introduced from Japan; fruit very large, pear-shaped; flesh deep yellow; when fully ripe it has a sweet, cherry-like flavor. April.

Large Fruited. An improved variety; bears when quite young; fruit shaped like a crab-apple; flesh white; seeds small; flavor rich, pleasant and sweet. April.

Victor. Introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as a variety of superior excellence. April

GRAPE VINES

American Varieties

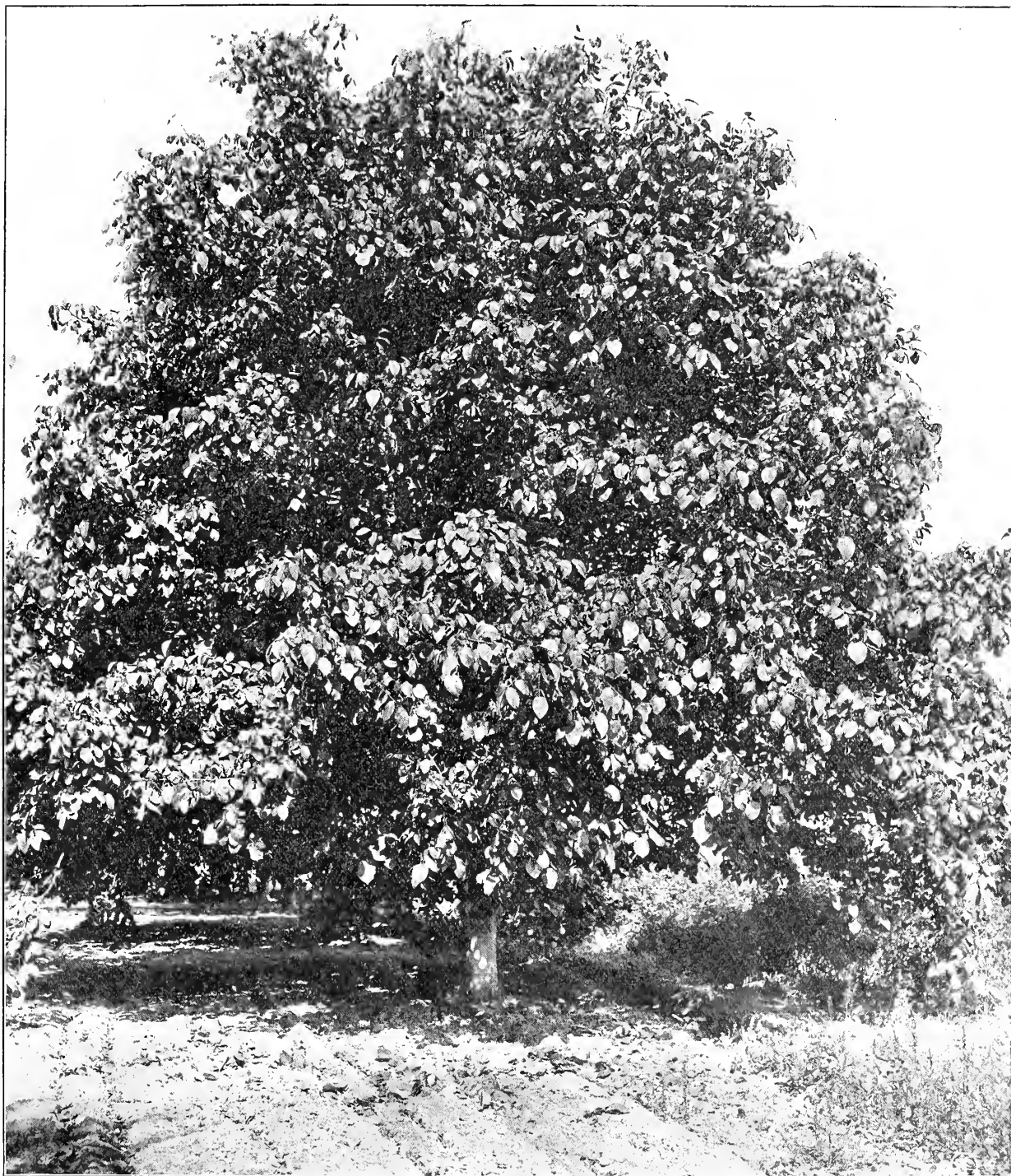
American Grapes are known in California as "Slip Skin Grapes." More of these should be planted, particularly for table use and arbors. The following do remarkably well.

Concord. Bunch and berry very large; blueblack; sweet, pulpy, tender. September.

Catawba. Bunches medium size; berries large, coppery color, covered with a thin, lilac bloom; juicy, sweet and musky. Celebrated for its fine wine and jelly. September.

Niagara. Bunch large, uniform, very compact; berry large, mostly round, light greenish white, slightly ambered in the sun; peculiar flavor and aroma; enormously productive. Very fine. September.

Pierce. (Isabella Regia). Originated at Santa Clara, California, by J. P. Pierce. Does remarkably well in all parts of the State. The strongest grower of all. Berries very large, twice the size of its parent, Isabella; black with a heavy light colored bloom; very sweet and delicious; pulp is soft and dissolves readily; a fine shipper; stands up well; known in the southern part of the State as California Concord. September.



SPECIMEN WALNUT TREE IN OUR TEST ORCHARD

One of several showing fine habit of growth and splendid bearing qualities. The walnut is one of California's leading crops, and finds conditions to its liking in our coastal region.

NEW AND RARE VARIETIES

Maraville de Malaga. Red Malaga. It has proven to be the best shipping grape grown in California. In color it rivals the famous Flame Tokay or the Emperor, being of a deep red intermingled with blue. A heavy and consistent bearer. The fruit commands top prices in the eastern markets. Introduced by George C. Roeding from France, in 1901. Ripens with the Flame Tokay. October.

Zante Currant. (Black Corinth). Bunches medium; berries small, seedless; skin thin; black; blue bloom. This is the variety producing the currant of commerce, under the name "Zante Currant," of which there are imported into the U. S. annually from Greece over 1,000,000 pounds. This offers a great opportunity for the planters of the interior valleys where this variety has been thoroughly tested and found adapted to our conditions. August.

GENERAL COLLECTION TABLE AND RAISIN VARIETIES

Black Hamburg. A fine, tender grape, producing large, magnificent, compact bunches; berries black, very large and oblong. A great favorite everywhere. September.

Cornichon. Berries very large, oblong; dark blue, almost black, covered with a beautiful bloom; skin rather thick; a good shipping grape. October.

Emperor. Clusters large; berries large, oval, rose-colored; one of the most valuable grapes for shipping long distances. Does not ripen well near the coast. October.

Flame Tokay. Bunches very large and handsomely formed; berries large; skin thick, pale red, or flame colored; flesh firm, sweet, with a sprightly flavor; a splendid shipping grape. Ripens in September.

Gros Colman. (Fresno Beauty). Bunches large, thick shouldered; berries very large, round; skin tough, dark purple or black; flesh coarse, but juicy and sweet. This is the variety so extensively grown in England in green houses. October.

Malaga. Vine a strong grower and immensely productive; bunches very large, loose shouldered; berry very large, oval, yellowish green; skin thick, fleshy. September.

Muscat of Alexandria. Bunches large, long and loose; berries large, slightly oval, pale amber when ripe, covered with a thin white bloom; flesh firm, brittle, exceedingly sweet and rich; fine flavored; the variety most extensively planted for raisins. September.

Rose of Peru. (Black Prince). Bunches very large; berries large, oval; skin thick, brownish black; flesh tender, juicy, rich and sprightly; a fine market variety. September.

Sultana Rosea. Bunches compact, shouldered and very large. Single bunches frequently weigh four pounds each. Berries much larger than Thompson's Seedless; color same as Flame Tokay; quality as good; perfectly seedless. August.

Sultana. Bunches compact, tapering; berries rather small; skin thin, green, semi-transparent, becoming pale yellow as it ripens; pulp tender, seedless. August.

Thompson's Seedless. Resembles Sultana in some respects, but in others is much superior. Bunches large and long; berries yellow, seedless. Very heavy bearer in favorable sections. August.

FOREIGN WINE VARIETIES

Alicante Bouschet. More in demand than any other variety of wine grape. This is due to its heavy bearing and the fact that its juice is deep red.

Feher Zagos. Vigorous, hardy and productive; bunches large and compact; berries oval, yellowish green; flavor very fine; valuable sherry grape. August.

Grenache. A strong-growing variety; bunches conical, rather loose; berries bluish black; makes excellent wine, but requires age. September.

Mission. The well-known variety cultivated at the missions by the Spanish Padres; strong, sturdy grower, bearing large, black berries; valuable for wine. September.

Petite Syrah. One of the best claret grapes; very vigorous grower and remarkably productive. Cluster loose, long and shouldered; berries of medium size, black, covered with bloom. September.

Zinfandel. Bunches large, compact; berries round, dark purple, covered with a heavy bloom; succeeds well in most any climate. Probably the best all-round claret variety for California. September.

PHYLLXERA RESISTANT

Rupestris St. George. One of the most popular Phylloxera-resistant varieties, both in Europe and in California, having many desirable characteristics. Growth erect and strong with heavy wood. Thrives under more widely variant soil conditions than any other resistant stock. It succeeds in light, dry and gravelly soils; its strong roots going deeply into the soil for moisture. Does well also in heavy soil and in soils having a small percentage of alkali.

Small Fruits

BLACKBERRIES

Cory Thornless. The big luscious berries often grow to a length of 2½ inches, have a small core, are almost seedless and the distinctive flavor is suggestive of the wild berry. They are richer and sweeter than other blackberries, yet have sufficient acidity to make the finest of jelly. The vigorous canes grow erect to a height of about five feet then assume a trailing habit, making a growth of 25 feet or more. Properly cared for gives enormous yields through a long season, thrives in any good soil and will amply repay for special culture and fertilization. For commercial growers "Cory Thornless" will be a big money-maker, having proven superior in every way to other blackberries in our growing tests covering several seasons; stands handling and shipping and costs less to pick and prune.

Crandall's Early. Large, firm and very good flavor; it ripens fully two weeks before any other sort, and continues to bear through the whole blackberry season.

Evergreen. Beautiful, cut-leaved foliage; berries large, black, sweet, rich and delicious; it continues to ripen from July to November; an excellent trellis and arbor plant.

Himalaya. Wonderfully vigorous grower; fruit fairly good size, almost round, juicy and with small seeds. Bears during summer and until late in the fall; should be trellised.

Kittatinny. Fruit large, roundish, conical, rich, glossy black; firm, juicy, sweet and excellent.

Lawton. Fruit large, ripens late, very productive.

Mammoth. It is a rampant grower, trailing on the ground; foliage large, thick and of a deep green color; fruit of the largest size and ripens early.

CURRANTS

Cherry. Fruit of the largest; bunches short, berries large, deep red.

Perfection. New. Large, bright red; rich sub-acid flavor; plenty of pulp and few seeds. A very heavy bearer.

Pomona. A new red currant of good size; very productive; sweet; of excellent quality.

White Grape. Bunches moderately long; berries very large, whitish yellow, sweet and good.

Black Naples. A beautiful fruit, the finest and largest of all black currants; highly esteemed for jelly.

GOOSEBERRIES

Champion. A variety from Oregon, where it originated; fruit large, round; an immense bearer and entirely free from mildew.

Houghton. A vigorous grower; fruit medium size, roundish, inclining to oval; skin smooth, pale red; flesh tender, sweet and good; entirely free from mildew.

DEWBERRIES

Lucretia. A trailing variety of the blackberry, producing an abundance of large, glossy, black, handsome fruit of excellent quality; the fruit ripens early and the plant does not sucker.

LOGANBERRIES

Loganberries. Vine an exceedingly strong grower; trails upon the ground like a dewberry, but should be grown on a trellis; fruit is often an inch and a quarter long, dark red, with the shape of a blackberry, the color of a raspberry and the flavor a combination of both; a splendid shipper.

RASPBERRIES

Cuthbert. An old favorite; large and handsome; bears transportation well; very productive.



OFFICE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

Showing some of our plantmen admiring the wealth of flowers and foliage.

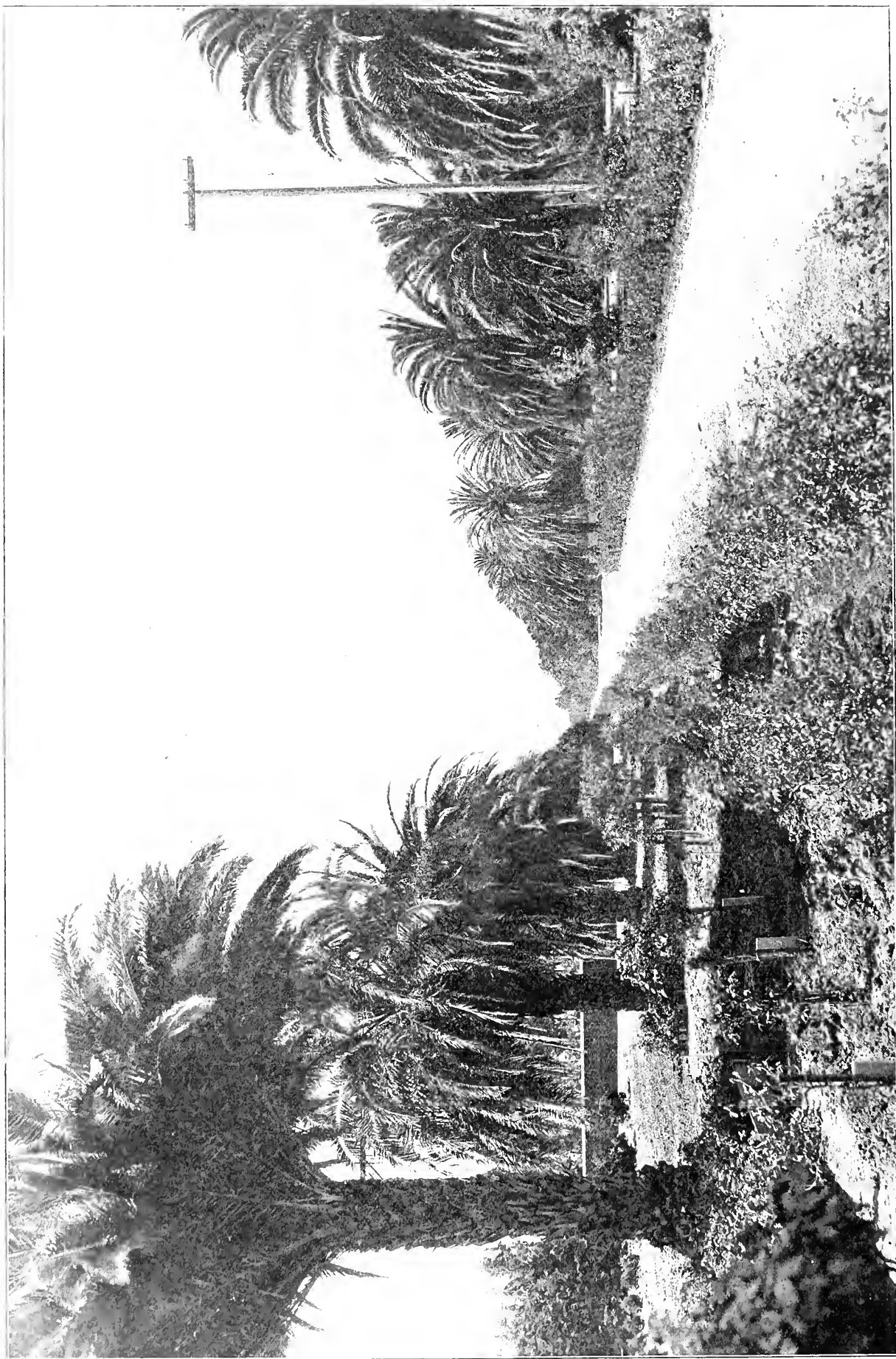
Ornamental Department

ORNAMENTAL PLANTING SUGGESTIONS

The Importance of a Working Plan. The proverb says that we should do our utmost to encourage the beautiful as the useful encourages itself. No stronger evidence of this could be supplied than that which shows a disregard for the beautification of the home grounds; particularly is this true of thousands of ranch homes in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys. South of the Tehachapi conditions are in some sections not so bad; but even here there is a vast field for improvement. And where some attempt has been made in plant adornment, its execution has often been so faulty that much of its attractiveness and beauty has been lost. This criticism applies with equal force to the average city and country home grounds. These undesirable conditions are due primarily to a want of knowledge of the subject of garden making; not to any want of appreciation of the beautiful in plant life. Even a small garden should have a definite working plan, be it ever so simple, based on what the ultimate growth and development of the plant will reveal. If one will remember the basic lines of art, namely, height, breadth and perspective, much of the prevalent faulty planting can be avoided. No country in the world offers better natural advantages for the grower of ornamental trees and shrubs than California.

Home Grounds Adornment. No suburban house nor farm can afford to be without a few trees and shrubs around the house, and it seems strange indeed that ornamental planting is not more observed by those who wish to make life in the country worth while. Money expended in this direction is well invested, not only from the fact of its creative pleasant surroundings, but because the beautifying of a place enhances its value. It is an easy matter to draw a rough sketch to a scale for modest grounds, and if submitted to us with data as to area, soil, climatic conditions, etc., we will on request, make a selection of plants. It is not so much the plants themselves which add to the beauty and picturesqueness of a garden, as it is the grouping of them to obtain results. Imitate nature, avoid having small beds with narrow walks with not enough of any one thing to bring out pleasing effects. Have a few open spaces planted to grass and obstruct the views of undesirable objects with tall growing shrubs and trees. It will repay the intending home maker who proposes to plant extensive grounds to engage a landscapist to draw the plans and select the plants. It is just as important to do this as it is to engage an architect to draw plans for a house.

The Proper Time to Plant. All varieties of deciduous trees should be planted in the dormant season from January to April, just as soon as sufficient rain has fallen to soften the ground so that large enough holes can readily be dug to receive



MAIN ENTRANCE TO GROWING GROUNDS AT NILES

Note giant *Phoenix canariensis* palms on either side with a height of fifty feet and an age of forty years.

the roots. Evergreens transplant best from February to May, and in localities where there are no great extremes of heat during the summer months, planting may be continued to June. Palms can be safely transplanted from September until June of the following year.

How to Prepare and Plant. No matter how carefully a deciduous tree is taken up, there are always some roots which will be bruised or broken, and these should be cut off to smooth sound wood. All other roots should have a fresh cut made on them and shortened in so they will fit into the holes readily without doubling up. Before planting the ground should be thoroughly ploughed or spaded, and the holes should be dug sufficiently large to accommodate the roots without cramping. Far better to dig the holes too large and fill in with surface soil than to err by having them too small. It is a safe rule to set the trees a few inches deeper than they stood in the nursery rows.

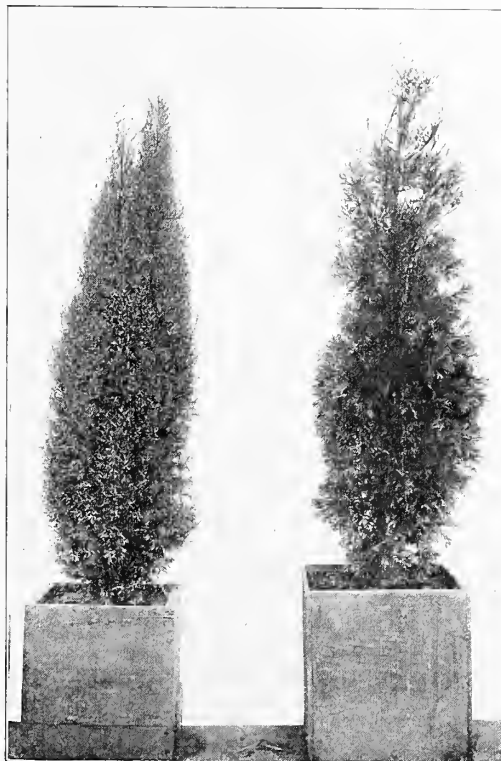
Evergreens and Palms are always taken up with a ball of earth and should be handled with care so as not to break the balls. In planting the rope used in tying the sacking to the ball should be cut, but the sack can remain or be allowed to drop to the bottom of the hole. The earth around deciduous trees should be well tamped and in the case of evergreens it should be well tamped with a bar; avoid at all times tamping on the ball itself as this will cause the soil to fall away, frustrating the very object of making the ball to begin with. After planting, water freely and the following day draw loose soil around the tree filling up the basin left for watering. When the growing season sets in, not less than ten gallons should be given to a tree at intervals of two weeks apart. With evergreens proper precautions should be taken to retain moisture in the ball of earth and it will be necessary to water more frequently. This can be determined by digging down, and feeling the ball; if it is dry and hard, water should be given immediately and be applied often enough to prevent a repetition of this condition. Never place manure or fertilizer of any kind in the holes, as the young and tender roots will be killed, and the plant otherwise injured, sometimes fatally.

Cultivation and After Care. Trees of all kinds require careful attention the first season after planting. The soil should be kept normally moist, and after each irrigation, well worked with a hoe or a spade. In the hot interior valleys where the heat is intense, partial shading by building a skeleton frame and covering with burlap will do much to insure evergreens growing and becoming established. Standard deciduous trees branching six to eight feet from the ground should have their bodies wrapped with burlap or paper the first and second years, to prevent sunburn.

Pruning Suggestions. As far as possible, trees and shrubs should be allowed to assume a natural form. Nothing is more hideous than to see trees pruned to assume shapes and forms entirely foreign to them. In pruning the pre-dominant idea should be to retain the natural shape of the tree, cut off straggling branches, thin out the head where it becomes too dense and to remove dead wood. This applies to deciduous trees. In coniferous trees the branches should be allowed to touch the ground, removing none, except in such instances where there are two parallel leaders, when the weaker one should be cut out. Nothing is more unsightly than to see a majestic evergreen tree with the lower branches removed and exposing to sight an ugly gnarled trunk.

Specimen Trees for Quick Effects. Those who desire to obtain immediate results can do so by purchasing specimen trees. These are carefully selected and are well furnished with lateral branches. It very often happens that such trees are not listed in our price list, or we may have new varieties, which are not catalogued. Our assortment of large plants covers considerable range for a selection, hence we invite correspondence from intending planters. Specifications touching on size of grounds, situation and effect desired will assist in a proper selection and also the size of trees required.

New and Little Known Varieties. It is our constant endeavor to keep pace with the demand for all classes of ornamental stock adapted to California conditions, and we are continually introducing new varieties and eliminating undesirable sorts. Our many years of experience places us in a position to advise our customers intelligently as to what they should plant and what to avoid in their particular section.



BOXED CONIFERS READY FOR SHIPMENT

Showing method of establishing large plants for immediate planting.

HOW PLANTS ARE HANDLED AND SOLD

In making out orders it is important to note that Price List specifies different conditions of trees and plants, viz.:

Established. This means plants have been grown in open ground, transplanted into boxes in early fall and given special treatment until they have made new root growth, thereby becoming "established." This treatment is necessary and practiced only with evergreen trees and palms. Such plants are indicated in price list by giving the **dimensions of the box** in which they stand. For instance: "16x18 inch box, 6x7 ft." means that the plant is already dug and established in a box 16 inches square on top and 18 inches deep, inside measurement, and that the plant stands between six and seven feet tall measured from the top of the box.

Balled. Ordinary medium sized evergreens are dug with a proper sized ball of earth around the roots. This ball is tightly wrapped in burlap. In all cases and under all circumstances, plant burlap and all without even cutting the rope. Violation of this rule causes more loss of plants than any other one thing. **After it is planted** and the dirt packed down the rope attaching the top of burlap to trunk should be cut.

Naked Roots. All deciduous trees and shrubs grown in the open ground are dug with bare roots. Balling is unnecessary and of no benefit. There are a few minor unimportant exceptions and in such cases price list specifies "balled."

From Pots. In most instances pot grown stock is taken from the pots and the ball of earth and roots wrapped in burlap or paper. Remove the burlap before planting. Plants for house and conservatory culture, like ferns, house palms, etc., are ordinarily shipped in pots. Established and pot grown stock can be safely transplanted any time in the year; that in the open ground only during the fall and winter months.

Coniferous Evergreens

ABIES. Fir

The Firs as a class are marked by pronounced regularity and symmetry of growth. Branches are usually produced in tiers, and by side branching form wide, flat sprays. Outline usually elongated conical. Distinguished from Spruces (*Picea*) by the sessile (stemless) leaves, which ultimately fall away clean from the branches, leaving the latter perfectly smooth; and by the cones, which are always borne erect. These fall to pieces at maturity, leaving the slender, woody axis on the tree. About a third of all known species are native to the Pacific Coast region.

A. baborensis (A. numidica). ALGERIAN FIR. N. W. Africa. 60 ft. A very rare fir. Leaves blunt, set closely together, short, marked with two glaucous lines beneath; upper surface deep green, usually tipped with a single, short, glaucous line. Habit compact. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50 each.

A. balsamea. BALSAM FIR. E. North America, 80 ft. Growth erect, branches spreading. Foliage aromatic, dark glossy green above, gray on the under side. Balled, 6 to 8 ft., \$5.00 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50 each.

A. cephalonica. CEPHALONIAN FIR. Island of Cephalonia. 70 ft. A very beautiful species; broad for its height. Leaves are dark green above, silvery beneath, dagger-shaped and very acute, standing out from branches at right angles. Makes a fine specimen. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50 each.

A. cilicica. CILICIAN FIR. Asia Minor. 60 ft. Leaves narrow, flattened; dark glossy green above, silvery white beneath. Very hardy. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00 each.

A. concolor. WHITE FIR. Western North America. 200 ft. Very beautiful fir; conspicuous on account of its ashy gray, often nearly white bark. Growth very regular and symmetrical; sometimes open, often very compact. Leaves long and slender, light green, usually very glaucous. This is the Silver Fir so highly admired in the Yosemite and Sierra region generally. Very resistant to drought and heat. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$10.00 each; 5 to 6 ft., \$6.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00 each.

A. firma. JAPANESE FIR. Japan. 100 ft. A stately tree of rapid growth. Branches stout but flexible. Leaves are long, flattened, glossy green above, paler underneath, usually forked at tips. Young growth light, yellowish green, making a pleasing contrast. A very ornamental and desirable Japanese species. Entirely distinct in appearance from all other firs. Balled, 7 to 8 ft., \$5.00 each; 5 to 6 ft., \$4.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00 each.

A. nobilis glauca. SILVERY RED FIR. A garden form of preceding with very glaucous foliage. In this climate it is a true dwarf, usually growing only three or four inches a year. Of great value for Japanese gardens. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$4.00 each.

A. nordmanniana. NORDMAN'S SILVER FIR. Caucasus. 150 ft. A majestic species; growth slow, but eventually becomes a large tree. Branches very widely spreading, so that a particularly good specimen should be as broad as it is tall. Leaves are flattened, not acute, dark green and glossy above, silvery underneath. The contrast in color between the old and new growth is most charming. One of the very best firs. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$8.00 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00 each.

A. picea (A. pectinata). SILVER FIR. Europe. 150 ft. Of moderate growth, ultimately forming a large tree. Leaves are dark, glossy green above and silvery beneath. Somewhat resembles *A. nordmanniana*, but has shorter leaves, and usually of more open growth. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$10.00 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$8.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$6.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00 each.

A. pinsapo. SPANISH FIR. Spain. 80 ft. A magnificent tree, very regular and symmetrical in habit. Leaves rigid, acute, entirely surrounding the branchlets; often reflexed; upper surface glaucous, underlaid deep green, while the lower surface is marked with two conspicuous silvery lines. Well adapted to a warm climate. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$6.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$5.00 each.

ARAUCARIA. Bunya-Bunya Tree

Are massive evergreen trees belonging to the Southern Hemisphere. They are objects of great beauty, all of the species being of symmetrical habit, some varieties being exceptionally so. Producing large cones after the trees attain a considerable size, they attract much attention. All are desirable for large grounds and parks, and also as single specimen plants.

A. bidwilli. BUNYA-BUNYA. Australia. 150 ft. Beyond question this tree ranks among the very best conifers for California. Grows quickly and makes a large tree. Leaves are flat, sharp and dark, glossy green. Cones about the size and shape of a large pineapple. When young the tree is loose and open, but with growth becomes compact and extremely symmetrical. The lower branches on an old tree will strike the ground about ten feet from the trunk and then rise to a height of about three feet. Very desirable as a specimen tree and for grouping. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00 each.

A. excelsa. NORFOLK ISLAND PINE. Norfolk Island. 200 ft. When well established this beautiful tree is perfectly hardy in this part of the State. The growth is absolutely symmetrical; branches growing in tiers, between which the trunk is perfectly bare. Leaves are small, awl-shaped and curved. Potted, 1½ ft., \$3.50 each.

A. imbricata. MONKEY PUZZLE. 100 ft. Well-known tree of very unusual appearance. Trunk straight; coarse, blunt branches in regular whorls. Leaves short, broad, triangular; very sharp, overlapping like shingles, closely surrounding trunk and branches. Entirely unlike any other tree. Balled, 1½ ft., \$3.50 each.

CALLISTRIS

C. australis robusta. Eastern Australia. 70 ft. Tree erect with long, slender jointed branches, often with very minute, scale-like persistent leaves; fruit globular. Fine for specimen planting. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each.

CEDRUS. Cedar

Although many conifers of various kinds have the name "Cedar" applied to them, the true Cedars are limited to three species, all natives of the Old World. There are no true Cedars native to North or South America. They are all magnificent, long-lived trees of noble appearance and readily distinguished by their needle-like leaves produced in bunches except on the young growing shoots, where they are scattered. Cones are borne erect and are very beautiful. Their beauty is emphasized when planted as single specimens on small lawns.

C. atlantica. MT. ATLAS CEDAR. North Africa. 120 ft. Large, pyramidal, open tree. Leaves very slightly glaucous. The hardest species. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00 each.

C. atlantica glauca. BLUE MT. ATLAS CEDAR. 100 ft. A variety of *C. atlantica* with intensely glaucous or silvery leaves. When young, the growth is irregular and straggling, but later becomes symmetrical and compact. One of the most strikingly beautiful specimen trees in our collection. Grafted stock, balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.50 each.

C. deodara. DEODAR; INDIAN CEDAR. Himalaya Mts. 120 ft. This magnificent tree is a picture of grace and beauty. Pyramidal in general outline; the lower limbs lie on the ground, all the upper ones droop gracefully. The foliage of young trees is decidedly glaucous, but not so much so when older. Thrives to perfection in California. Balled, 8 to 9 ft., \$10.00 each; \$90.00 per ten; 7 to 8 ft., \$8.00 each, \$75.00 per ten; 5 to 6 ft., \$7.00 each, \$60.00 per ten; 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00 each, \$45.00 per ten; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.50 each.

C. libani. CEDAR OF LEBANON. Asia Minor. 100 ft. Vigorous growth; wide-spreading, horizontal branches; dark green foliage; massive and picturesque. Closely resembles *C. atlantica*, but grows slower and more compact. Balled, 8 to 9 ft., \$10.00 each.

CEPHALOTAXUS

Commonly known as the "False Yew"; graceful trees of upright and columnar growth, resembling the Irish yew; leaves two inches long, heavy and of a deep green color, and marked with two silver lines beneath; these trees produce plum-like fruits in clusters. Admirable for individual planting on small places.



A CHOICE BLOCK OF CEDRUS DEODARA

One of the favorite trees either as a single specimen or in rows or groups. Note the stocky appearance and well developed branches and fine shape. Specimen trees of *Cedrus atlantica* in the background.

***C. pedunculata fastigiata*. KOREAN YEW.** 8 ft. Entirely distinct from other Yews. Growth very compact, upright and columnar like Irish Yew. Leaves larger, nearly two inches long, acute, deep glossy green above and marked with two broad, silvery lines beneath. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50 each; Potted 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

***C. fortunei*. FORTUNE'S YEW.** 8 ft. A dense shrub or bushy tree, largely used in grouping and rock work effects; branches produced in ringlets; leaves 2 to 3 inches long, bark green and lustrous; fruit about an inch long and of a greenish brown color. Valuable for planting in shady situations. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50 each.

CHAMAECYPARIS

Trees valuable for garden and park purposes, and in the smaller sizes admirably adapted to porch and interior decorations. The genus is closely allied to the Cypressess, hence more or less known as "Flat-branched Cypressess," as the branchlets are always arranged so as to lie in a plane. Cones are smaller than those of Cypress. Habit varies from almost dwarfs to very large trees.

***C. lawsoniana*. LAWSON CYPRESS; PORT ORFORD CEDAR.** Oregon and California. 200 ft. A beautiful tree, native of this State; tall and slender except at base. Has elegant drooping branches and very slender, feathery branchlets. Foliage usually more or less glaucous. Tip of tree always droops. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00 each.

C. lawsoniana alumi. 100 ft. A variety of Lawson Cypress, of dense growth and columnar habit. Foliage very glaucous, with decidedly bluish metallic hue. Grafted stock, balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$7.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$5.00 each.

C. lawsoniana erecta viridis. A remarkably handsome variety, differing in its color and compact growth. The branchlets all stand vertically and close together. The foliage is a clear rich green with no glaucous markings. Develops very symmetrically into a beautiful specimen for individual planting. Grafted stock, balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$4.00 each.

C. lawsoniana filifera. Very distinct. It produces an abundance of long, slender, thread-like branchlets covered with minute, closely overlapping leaves. Growth quite erect; tips of branches somewhat drooping. Very graceful and handsome. Grafted stock, balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$4.00 each.

C. lawsoniana filifera glauca. Produces an abundance of long, slender, thread-like branchlets covered with minute, closely overlapping leaves. Only moderately glaucous. Growth quite erect; tips of branches somewhat drooping. Very graceful and handsome. Grafted stock, balled, 2 to 3 ft. \$5.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$4.00 each.

C. lawsoniana argentea. SILVER LAWSON CYPRESS. A handsome type of a more globular form than the preceding; foliage dense and of a rich, silvery hue. Desirable as a single specimen plant for home lawns. Grafted stock, balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$8.00 each.

CHAMAECYPARIS. Dwarf Types

Shrubs or very small trees of varying appearance, attaining only a few feet in height at maturity. Excellent for rockeries and miniature garden effects.

C. pisifera plumosa aureau. Low, compact tree of slow growth and regular outline. Foliage plummy, very graceful; tinged in spring with a golden hue. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00 each

C. pisifera plumosa viridis. Similar to preceding, but foliage is deep, attractive green. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00 each.

C. obtusa decussata. Shrub of very dense growth, after the style of *Cryptomeria japonica elegans*. Form nearly globular. Leaves needle-like, very silvery and assume bronzy winter tints. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50 each.

C. obtusa ericoides. Similar to preceding, but with slightly narrower and longer leaves and of more compact growth. Summer color less glaucous; winter tints more pronounced. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50 each.

C. obtusa. JAPANESE CYPRESS. The famous miniature variety; horizontal branches with fern-like tufts of bright green and shining foliage. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$5.00 each.

C. obtusa lycopodiodes. A novel and distinct variety; foliage dark green; plant of a loose, spreading habit. The beautiful tufted ends of branches resemble miniature cockscombs. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.50 each.

C. obtusa nana. DWARF JAPANESE CYPRESS. The smallest of the species, rarely exceeding 2 feet in height; foliage dense and bright green. Grafted stock, potted, nicely furnished, \$3.00 each.

C. obtusa compacta. THE COMPACT CYPRESS. Of dense habit, forming a dense shrub of deepest green. Grafted stock, balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$8.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$6.00 each.

C. obtusa gracilis. The GRACEFUL CYPRESS. A handsome pyramidal type with beautiful green foliage evenly furnished over the plant, drooping in character and of good substance. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$8.00 each.

C. obtusa gracilis aurea. SLENDER GOLDEN CYPRESS. Same as the preceding, only the foliage is a light clear yellow, ultimately turning to light green. Grafted stock, potted, \$3.00 each.

C. pisifera filifera. THREAD-BRANCHED CYPRESS. A remarkable dwarf tree with thread-like pendulous branches; foliage bright green. A remarkably decorative tree. Grafted stock, balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50 each.

CRYPTOMERIA

C. japonica. JAPANESE CEDAR. 125 ft. Large, elongated, pyramidal tree, with straight, slender, tapering trunk; fern-like, upward spreading branches; the leading timber tree of Japan. A general favorite. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$6.00 each; 5 to 6 ft., \$5.00 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50 each.

C. japonica elegans. 20 ft. Botanically a variety of the foregoing, but so very distinct that the relationship is difficult to recognize. Foliage fine and feathery, but very dense and compact; in summer a rich green, but changes to purplish bronze in winter. A very handsome small tree. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00 each, \$50.00 per ten; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00 each, \$40.00 per ten; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50 each, \$30.00 per ten.

CUPRESSUS. Cypress

A genus of evergreen trees popular throughout California, finding a wide use as wind-breaks, hedges or as specimen trees in parks and gardens. Among the species our native Cypress (*C. macrocarpa*) is more widely used than any other kind. Growth mainly erect. Foliage consists of very small, overlapping, scale-like leaves. Cones nearly globular.

C. arizonica. ARIZONA CYPRESS. 50 ft. Handsome tree with brilliant, silvery blue foliage. Growth rather compact with somewhat stout branches. Bark red. Similar to Guadalupe Cypress in color, but more compact and with straighter, more ascending branches. Grafted stock, balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00 each; seedlings in flats, 8 to 10 inch plants, per hundred, \$4.00.

C. Ben King (variety Rettingelli). A remarkably decorative tree; branches gracefully pendulous, much elongated; isolated specimen, when once established command attention and admiration. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00 each

C. guadalupensis glauca. BLUE GUADALUPE CYPRESS. 60 ft. In its form, very rapid growth and other respects, except color, this splendid tree is quite similar to Monterey Cypress; but the foliage is an intense silvery blue. Seedlings vary decidedly, but our stock is always grafted to insure maintenance of the rich color. Grafted stock, balled, 7 to 8 ft., \$10.00 each.

C. lusitanica. PORTUGAL CYPRESS. 40 ft. A very handsome, low growing tree; foliage glaucous adpressed to the branches, which are spreading and numerous; a very handsome species. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$6.00 each.

C. mcnabiana. MENDOCINO CYPRESS. California. 30 ft. This tree forms a dense, bushy, pyramidal head, and has the reputation of being the hardiest of the genus; foliage deep green, with a rich glaucous tint. Grafted stock, balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50 each.

C. macrocarpa. MONTEREY CYPRESS. California. 70 ft. The well-known native cypress tree, reaching a picturesque perfection along the coast of Monterey Bay. One of the best shelter trees on sea sands, naturally following the coast line. Can be trimmed for hedges for tall enclosure lines, for which it is widely used in California; the wood is pleasantly scented. Does well in all sections of the Pacific Coast. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 per ten; potted, 2 to 3 ft., 50c. each, \$4.00 per ten; seedlings in flats, 8 to 12 inch plants, \$4.00 per hundred.

C. macrocarpa lutea. GOLDEN MONTEREY CYPRESS. A very beautiful golden-hued variety of the Monterey. Color especially pronounced in spring and held fairly well through the year. Grafted stock, balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00 each.

C. macrocarpa variegata. VARIEGATED MONTEREY CYPRESS. The variegation is very plentiful all over the tree. The creamy yellow markings mixed with the green make this a very striking specimen. Grafted stock, balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00 each.

C. sempervirens fastigiata. ITALIAN CYPRESS. Europe and Asia. 75 ft. A tall, very slender, tapering tree with strict branches lying close to the stem; much esteemed for lining drives and landscape work. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00 each, \$30.00 per ten; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00 each, \$25.00 per ten; potted, 1½ to 2 ft. \$1.25 each, \$10.00 per ten; seedlings in flats, 8 to 10 inch plants, \$5.00 per hundred.



A THRIFTY BLOCK OF ITALIAN CYPRESS.

This is the true, erect, compact Italian type. Fine for lining drives and in landscape gardening.

JUNIPERUS. Juniper

Mainly small trees of rather slow growth. They have two kinds of foliage. One is needle-like, prickly, in whorls of three; the other scale-like, overlapping and arranged in four rows like those of Cypress, which they often closely resemble. Most species show both kinds of leaves on the same tree; others are limited to but one form. Fruit is a berry.

J. chinensis argentea variegata. VARIEGATED JAPANESE JUNIPER. A very beautiful and ornamental variety adapted to wide uses in garden adornment and porch decoration. Of somewhat spreading habit and of easy culture. Grafted stock, balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00 each.

J. chinensis pendula. WEEPING JAPANESE JUNIPER. A very handsome form. Growth erect, but the spreading branches all droop at the tips, giving the tree a decidedly graceful appearance. Grafted stock, balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$4.00 each.

J. chinensis procumbens. CREEPING JAPANESE JUNIPER. Foliage grayish green; stems elongated with numerous short branchlets, affording a wide and low spread over the ground; a dense grower and as a ground cover is very desirable. Sizes are determined by spread and not height. Grafted stock, 3 to 4 ft. spread, \$8.00 each; 2 to 3 ft. spread, \$6.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft. spread, \$4.00 each; potted, 1½ to 2 ft. spread, \$3.00 each.

J. communis hibernica. IRISH JUNIPER. A distinct and beautiful variety of slender, erect, dense, columnar growth. Foliage very glaucous. Very useful where a tree is needed shaped like Italian Cypress, but of slower and smaller growth. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50 each.

J. excelsus stricta. UPRIGHT JUNIPER. Asia Minor. 30 ft. This variety differs from the type, principally in having a more tapering outline; foliage decidedly glaucous, giving a distinct grayish aspect; a pretty species deserving a place in home grounds. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00 each.

J. sabina. SAVIN JUNIPER. A dwarf spreading shrub, with partially trailing branches. Thrives in the poorest soil. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.50 each.

J. chinensis fortunei. ROUND FRUITED JUNIPER. Northern China. 20 to 30 ft. A bushy tree with closely set upright branches; foliage dark green. A hardy species. Grafted stock, balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00 each.

J. virginiana. VIRGINIA RED CEDAR. Virginia. 15 ft. A well-known ornamental tree, usually a pyramidal form, and having a beautiful bright red heart wood; foliage beautiful bronze green. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00 each.

J. chinensis pfizeriana. PFITZER'S JUNIPER. A new and very graceful variety. Develops a large number of long, slender, tapering shoots clothed with fine sage green foliage.

Most of the leaves are minute and scale-like, but with here and there a few very silvery ones of the needle form. In all one of the most highly desirable Junipers. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$6.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00 each.

J. sabina tamariscifolia. THE TAMARISK LEAVED JUNIPER. Southern Europe. 4 ft. A very ornamental, low-growing, densely branched, trailing species; has a neat habit of growth; foliage bright, and of a pleasing, feathery character. An excellent plant for rock work, banks, etc. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.50 each.

KETELEERIA

K. davidiana. 120 ft. Tall tree of pyramidal habit when young; in old age with a broad-topped head; leaves similar to those of the firs, but lighter green. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50 each; \$30.00 per ten.

LIBOCEDRUS

A group of American evergreen trees resembling somewhat the arborvitae. Popular for home grounds adornment and for garden and park purposes; foliage much like *Thuya* (*Arbor Vitae*). The native species is one of our handsomest conifers.

L. chilensis. CHILEAN CEDAR. 60 ft. Tree of spreading but compact growth. Foliage glaucous green, marked with silvery lines beneath. A very graceful, attractive tree. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00 each.

L. chilensis viridis. A variety of the preceding with a more feathery foliage of a bright green color and branches devoid of glaucous bands. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00 each.

L. decurrens. INCENSE CEDAR. WHITE CEDAR. California and Oregon. 100 ft. A noble tree of vigorous, close growth and conical outline. Branches are spreading and ascending, clothed with compact, bright, glossy green foliage. Easily among the best of our specimen trees. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00 each.

PICEA. Spruce

Symmetrical trees of straight, upright growth, with branches produced in whorls. Often confused with the Firs, from which they can very easily be distinguished by their leaves, which are borne on a very short leaf stock instead of directly on the branch, as is the case with Firs. When the leaves finally drop the little stalks remain on the limbs, giving them a bristly appearance. Cones are always pendant instead of erect and do not fall to pieces. Of great importance both economically and horticulturally.

P. alba caerulea. 100 ft. A silvery blue form of the White Spruce. Growth and general appearance like Norway Spruce, but entirely different in color, and bears very small cones. Not as silvery as Colorado Blue Spruce, but of much quicker growth. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00 each.

P. douglasi. DOUGLAS SPRUCE. OREGON PINE. Pacific Coast. 200 ft. Excepting the Sequoias, our most gigantic native tree. Growth erect and very rapid. Very symmetrical. Foliage very soft and rich, dark green. Yields the valuable timber known as Oregon Pine. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00 each.

P. excelsa. NORWAY SPRUCE. Europe. 150 ft. A compact, symmetrical tree; the branches assuming a graceful, drooping habit with age. Cones very large. Foliage light green in this climate. Extremely hardy and of rapid growth. The original Christmas tree of northern Europe. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50 each.

P. excelsa pendula. WEEPING NORWAY SPRUCE. A variety with decidedly drooping branches. Growth is very irregular and picturesque. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00 each.

P. polita. TIGER TAIL SPRUCE. Japan. 90 ft. A distinct Japanese species. It is of erect habit and has sharply pointed, very rigid, bright green leaves, contrasting beautifully with the yellow branches. Excellent specimen tree for a lawn. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00 each.

P. pungens. COLORADO SPRUCE. Western United States. 100 ft. Regular, compact, pyramidal tree, with stout, horizontal, bright yellowish brown branches. Leaves rigid, very acute, varying from green to silvery white. Specimens having the silvery hue well developed are considered to belong to the following variety. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00 each.

P. pungens glauca. COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE. A form of preceding with intensely glaucous, silvery foliage. As a lawn tree it is unsurpassed for distinctiveness and beauty. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$8.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$6.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00 each.

P. pungens kosteriana. KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE. Another glaucous variety of *P. pungens* with shorter leaves and more compact growth. Foliage extremely silvery. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$8.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$6.00 each.

P. smithiana (P. morinda). Himalaya Mountains. 150 ft. Handsome species of very distinct habit. The main trunk grows upright; the branches slope downward, the branchlets droop very decidedly. The leaves are closely set, very long, slender and very soft, not at all rigid. Possesses decided individuality and great beauty. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50 each.



ARAUCARIA EXCELSA

Fine as a specimen and as a pot plant for indoor decoration. See page 20.

PINUS. Pine

Pines find wide uses in California, being a conspicuous feature in private grounds, in public parks, for forest plantings, windbreaks and avenue uses. All the varieties are of comparatively easy culture and under ordinary conditions make a satisfactory growth. Pines are all characterized by needle-like leaves in bundles of from two to five. Many are excellent specimen trees, others, especially useful where a considerable area is to be covered.

P. canariensis. CANARY ISLAND PINE. 80 ft. Easily one of the most beautiful pines. The extremely long leaves, eight to twelve inches in length, are gathered into large tufts all over the tree, giving it decided individuality. New growth on small branches is silvery white in young trees. Vigorous and thrives perfectly under our conditions. Balled, 8 to 9 ft., \$8.00 each; 7 to 8 ft., \$6.00 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00 each.

P. halepensis. ALEPPO PINE. Western Asia. 60 ft. Growth very rapid; habit spreading. Leaves medium length, light yellowish green. Succeeds admirably in California. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 each, \$20.00 per ten.

P. nigra austriaca. AUSTRIAN PINE. Southern Europe. 100 ft. A robust, hardy, spreading tree with stout, blunt branches and stiff, very dark green leaves. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50 each 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00 each.

P. ponderosa. WESTERN YELLOW PINE. Western United States. 200 ft. A tree with stout, spreading branches, forming a narrow, spire-like head. Leaves long, acute, dark green. One of the most important pines of the Western States. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00 each.

P. radiata (P. insignis). MONTEREY PINE. Central California. 100 ft. Our well-known native variety. The most handsome of the genus. Growth upright and extremely rapid, probably more so than any other pine. Balled, 8 to 9 ft., \$8.00 each; 7 to 8 ft., \$5.00 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50 each.

P. excelsa. BHOTAN PINE. Himalayas. 150 ft. A magnificent tree; branches spreading, slender, flexible and regularly whorled; needle-like leaves in fives, grayish or bluish green, 5 to 7 inches long; cones pendulous, 7 to 9 inches long; unexcelled as a specimen plant on lawns and fine for grouping in parks and gardens. Balled 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00 each.

P. lambertiana. LAMBERT'S SUGAR PINE. California. 250 ft. Valuable for the fine quality of its wood, and exceptionally desirable for home grounds adornment when afforded sufficient space and for parks and background effects. A handsome tree with a wide, flat-topped crown; leaves bluish glaucous green, clustered towards the ends of the branches; cones cylindrical and tapering at the apex, 15 to 20 inches long; seeds large and edible. Balled, 7 to 8 ft., \$5.00 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50 each.

P. mughus. MUGUS DWARF PINE. Central Europe. 10 ft. Desirable for small home grounds, rockeries, etc. A densely branched tree, upper branches erect, lower ones generally decumbent; leaves dark green and stiff, about 2 inches long; cones usually in pairs, small, about 1½ inches long. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$2.50 each.

P. sylvestris. SCOTCH PINE. Scotland. 100 ft. This is one of the chief timber trees of Europe and often planted as a screen in sand dune regions to prevent drifting; leaves dense, of a glaucous color, from 1½ to 2 inches long; cones solitary, 2 or 3 together, about 2 inches long. Fine for grouping and backgrounds. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50 each.

SEQUOIA

Our wonderful native genus of only two species, found nowhere else in the world. Remarkable for their vast size, longevity and resistance to fire. Admirable where columnar effects are desirable and as specimen trees in parks and on private estates where ample space is afforded for their massive development. Do well in most any situation in all portions of the State, and especially along the mountain plateaus and in the coastal region.

S. gigantea. CALIFORNIA BIG TREE. 300 ft. Has a straight, erect trunk, with thickly furnished branches, which at first are ascending, but in time curve downwards. The leaves are spirally arranged around the branchlets and are glaucous, light green. Very handsome for a large lawn. When given plenty of room, the branches are retained from the ground up and form a very regular, beautiful, conical outline. The popular opinion that this is a tree of slow growth is decidedly erroneous. Balled, 7 to 8 ft., \$10.00 each; 5 to 6 ft., \$8.00 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00 each.

S. gigantea glauca. DWARF BIG TREE. A variety of above, of very much slower growth and bluish green foliage. Very slender. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00 each.

S. gigantea pendula. WEEPING BIG TREE. An extremely peculiar form of the Big Tree, showing how widely plants will sometimes vary from type. The foliage is identical, but the limbs grow directly downward and are pressed close to the trunk, giving a narrow, erect form similar to that of Italian Cypress, but less formal. Grafted stock, balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$5.00 each.

S. sempervirens. CALIFORNIA REDWOOD. 200 to 300 ft. A valuable ornamental tree, of rapid growth and of tapering pyramidal habit. Does remarkably well in all parts of California and makes a beautiful avenue or specimen tree. Branches stand out horizontally from the main stem, the lower ones hanging down gracefully and intermingling. Leaves dark green with two pale bands beneath. It finds great favor in Europe and should be more widely used in California. Balled, 7 to 8 ft., \$8.00 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00 each; potted, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each, \$18.00 per ten; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 per ten.

S. sempervirens glauca. BLUE REDWOOD. A variety having foliage with a decidedly bluish cast, but otherwise identical with *S. sempervirens*. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50 each.

TAXUS. Yew

Valuable for planting in formal gardens and as specimen trees on a lawn; useful for decorative purposes on porches, verandahs, pergolas, etc. The Yews have branches much subdivided, clothed with dark green shining persistent leaves in two lateral double rows, sometimes more or less scattered, especially in some varieties. Yews are held in high esteem by all lovers of coniferous trees.

T. baccata. ENGLISH YEW. Europe and North Africa. 60 ft. Tree or large shrub of slow growth and very bushy head, densely branched and thickly covered with somber green leaves. Can be trimmed into any shape. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$8.00 each, \$75.00 per ten; 3 to 4 ft., \$7.00 each, \$60.00 per ten; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00 each.

T. baccata dovastoni pendula variegata. DOVASTON'S VARIEGATED WEEPING YEW. A form of the preceding with every leaf marked with creamy bands. In spring the entire plant is brilliantly golden. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$4.00 each.

T. baccata elegantissima. ELEGANT VARIEGATED YEW. Brilliantly variegated. In spring it is covered with almost solid, golden yellow. This becomes less pronounced later, but every leaf always shows the creamy variegation. Growth is slow, compact and erect. Very fine. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$8.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$6.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00 each.

T. baccata erecta. ERECT YEW. Variety of compact, erect growth, similar to that of Irish Yew. Differs in its more rapid growth, smaller leaves and slightly lighter color. Does not bear berries. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$12.50 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$10.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$6.00 each.

T. baccata erecta aurea. GOLDEN ERECT YEW. Identical with the preceding in every respect except the brilliant golden-hued foliage. Its form and color make it a most striking and effective plant. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00 each.

T. baccata fastigiata. IRISH YEW. Peculiarly upright in growth, resembling a bundle of closely packed branches. The foliage is of the darkest hue, and the whole plant appears like a deep green column. Bears conspicuous red berries. Balled, 3½ to 4 ft., \$15.00 each; 3 to 3½ ft., \$12.00 each; 2½ to 3 ft., \$8.00 each; 2 to 2½ ft., \$7.50 each.

T. baccata fastigiata variegata. VARIEGATED IRISH YEW. Has the same remarkable form and habit as the Irish Yew, but in the spring the foliage has the most intense golden hue that can be imagined. This becomes creamy as the season advances, but is always very pronounced. Very rare and easily one of the most remarkable conifers in our collection. Balled, 4½ to 5 ft., \$20.00 each; 4 to 4½ ft., \$15.00 each; 3 to 3½ ft., \$12.00 each.

T. baccata washingtoni. WASHINGTON GOLDEN YEW. A form of the English Yew and of similar growth, but with golden variegated leaves. Habit bushy. Very distinct and handsome. Balled, 6 to 6½ ft., \$14.00 each; 5 to 6 ft., \$12.00 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$8.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$6.00 each.

T. cuspidata. JAPANESE YEW. Japan. 50 ft. Although a distinct species, it is quite similar to English Yew. Probably grows a little faster; leaves broader and sharp pointed. Bark reddish. (Note—The common name, "Japanese Yew" is also applied to *Cephalotaxus pedunculata fastigiata*, which is entirely distinct.) Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$10.00 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$8.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$6.00 each.

T. repandens. A low dense shrub of spreading habit; foliage dark, shining green. Splendid hardy species for rockeries and miscellaneous plantings. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00 each.



A SECTION OF CHOICE SPECIMEN TREES

Sequoia gigantea to the right, *Taxus baccata elegantissima* and *T. Washingtoni* to the left. We specialize in large specimen trees to supply a demand where immediate effects are desired.

THUYA. Arbor Vitae

A group of very useful, hardy evergreens, thriving in a wide variety of soils and exposures. Many of the formal sorts are successfully used in producing architectural effects and in geometric gardening; as tub plants they are durable and attractive. They comprise species of varying growth and appearance, but most are inclined to be compact and of symmetrical shape. Branchlets are usually flattened, with leaves overlapping like scales. Cones very small.

T. gigantea (T. lobbi; T. plicata). GIANT ARBOR VITAE. Pacific Coast. 200 ft. One of our splendid native conifers. In fairly young trees the lower branches are very long in proportion to height and upper half of tree is extremely slender. With age it becomes more columnar, as the lower branches do not maintain their growth. Attains height quite rapidly. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00 each, \$15.00 per ten.

T. gigantea aurea. GOLDEN GIANT ARBOR VITAE. 75 ft. Identical with preceding except foliage strongly marked with yellow. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50 each.

T. occidentalis wareana. SIBERIAN ARBOR VITAE. A very distinct form of nearly globular shape when young. Foliage an unusual shade of sage green. Very compact, regular and handsome. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00 each.

T. occidentalis. AMERICAN ARBOR VITAE. A tree of varying heights; foliage bright green, yellow green beneath. Valuable as a tub plant and as specimens in formal gardening. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$3.00

T. orientalis. CHINESE ARBOR VITAE. Asia. 25 ft. Compact, bushy, small tree. Branchlets stand edgewise to the trunk. Foliage bright, pleasing green; bronzy during winter. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$3.00 each.

T. orientalis filiformis stricta. JAPANESE ARBOR VITAE. 10 ft. So distinct from other forms of Chinese Arbor Vitae that it might be taken for another species. Without any training it assumes a dense globular form. Foliage light green and thread-like. Entirely unique. Grafted stock, balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$2.50 each.

T. lobbi gracilis aurea. THE GRACEFUL ARBOR VITAE. Very distinct, small, of fairly loose spreading habit. The golden tipped branches are fine and delicately pendulous. Grafted stock, balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.50 each.

T. orientalis aurea nana. DWARF GOLDEN ARBOR VITAE. Compact and symmetrical, branchlets flattened tips, retain their golden tint throughout the year; plant dwarf in habit. Desirable for lawn and porch decoration; popular and one of the best hardy evergreens. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$4.00 each.

T. orientalis aurea berckmanniana. BERCKMAN'S GOLDEN ARBOR VITAE. 5 ft. Dwarf, compact shrub; bright yellow foliage retaining its wonderful color and form under all conditions; well adapted to garden and porch ornamentation. We recommend this variety highly on account of its striking appearance. Grafted stock, balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$4.50 each.

T. occidentalis pyramidalis. THE PYRAMIDAL ARBOR VITAE. 20 ft. Columnar upright habit; green cedar-like foliage. Especially desirable where striking formal effects are essential; one of the hardiest. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$20.00 each.

T. orientalis compacta. COMPACT ORIENTAL ARBOR VITAE. 8 ft. Of compact habit, rather dwarf, with bright green foliage. Formal and attractive, hence popular everywhere. Grafted stock, balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$5.00 each.

TORREYA

T. nucifera. JAPANESE NUTMEG CEDAR. 30 ft. Tree with spreading branches forming a compact head; bark bright red; leaves about an inch long, dark, shining green above with two white lines beneath; fruit plum-like and one inch in length. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50 each.

DECIDUOUS CONIFERS

These interesting trees are useful for intermingling with some of the denser colored evergreens; their soft tones of green and their feathery foliage are remarkably effective.

GINKGO. Maiden Hair Tree

G. biloba (*Salisburia adiantifolia*). 60 ft. One of the most remarkable trees in cultivation. Allied to the conifers and has the regular outline of a fir. Leaves are fan-shaped, clear green during summer and changing to a clear, soft yellow in the fall. Apparently extinct except in cultivation. Has been preserved from antiquity in grounds about the temples of China and Japan. Bare roots, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10.00 per ten; potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00 each, \$8.00 per ten.

LARIX. Larch

L. leptolepis. JAPANESE LARCH. Japan. 80 ft. A very handsome species. Branches spread horizontally, forming pyramidal head. Foliage soft bluish green. Branchlets yellow. A very handsome lawn tree. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each.

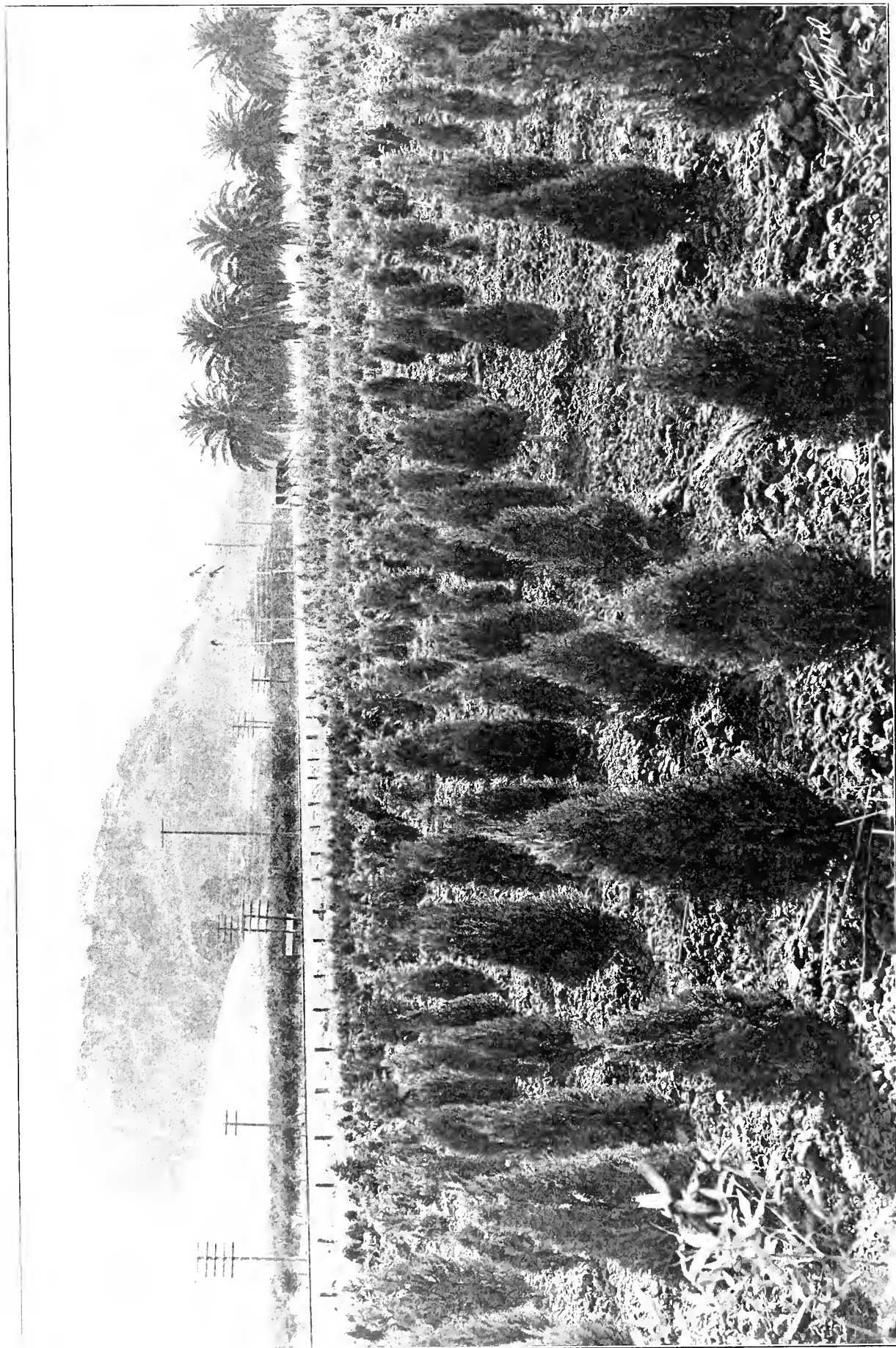
TAXODIUM

T. distichum. BALD CYPRESS. Southern U. S. 100 ft. A deciduous conifer. The famous Knee Cypress of the South. Tall tree of regular and symmetrical growth. Foliage somewhat similar to Redwood, but more delicate, soft, and feathery and very light green. Particularly striking in the fall, when leaves slowly turn brown before the branchlets fall off. Although native to very moist, swampy regions, it does well in California. Potted, \$1.50 each.

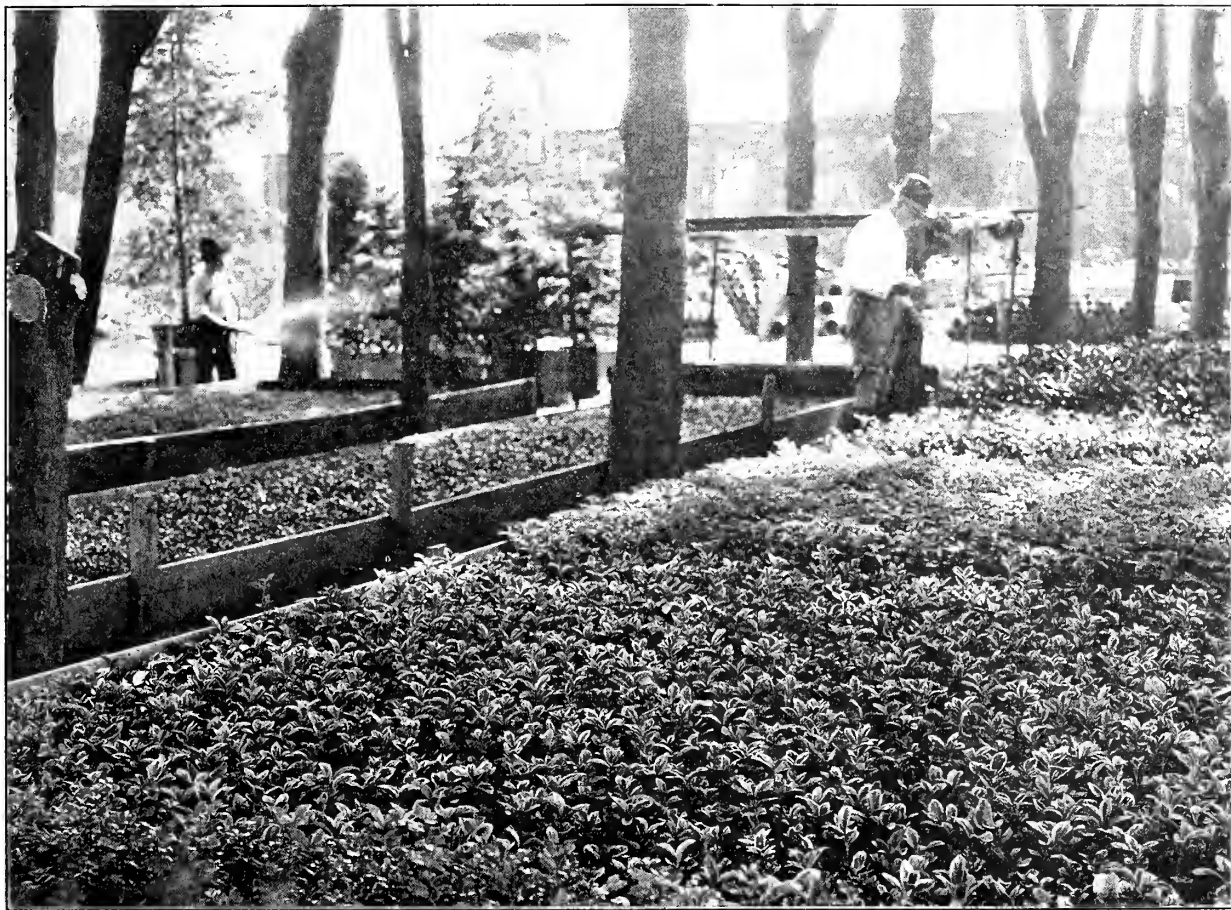
T. mucronatum. MONTEZUMA CYPRESS. Mexico. 150 ft. General appearance very similar to the better known "Bald Cypress" (*T. distichum*) of the Gulf region. This variety carries its foliage all winter. Very delicate and graceful with fine, soft green foliage. Very beautiful and thrives well in California. Potted, \$2.50 each.



A SUPERB BLOCK OF THUYAS
We attain better results by growing some things in beds.



A FIELD SHOWING EVERGREEN TREES IN VARIETY. In the growing of ornamentals, we have specialized for years, producing a larger and more varied assortment than any other establishment in the West. **1** Conditions of soil and climate are ideal for the purpose at Niles, a fact to which the above view gives ocular testimony.



A TYPICAL GROWING SCENE AT NILES

A natural lath house with thousands of broad-leaved evergreens in pots being made ready for planting in the open ground.

Broad-leaved Evergreens

No country in the world offers better natural advantages for the grower of ornamental trees and shrubs than California. With a variety of climates embraced in a limited area from the torrid heat of the Colorado desert to the balmy and equable climate of the southern coast counties, thence extending to the far northern counties, with their abundant supply of rainfall during the winter months, conditions prevail in which nearly every variety of tree or plant from the temperate and tropical zones finds surroundings and soils conducive to successful culture. California people are lovers of trees and are becoming impressed with the advantages which nature has bestowed upon them so bountifully, hence there is a steady and increasing demand for the very best that can be obtained in ornamental stock.

We group what are ordinarily called "Broad-Leaved Evergreens" to distinguish them from conifers. They vary in size from the largest trees to the smallest shrubs, but all included here are hard-wooded plants. Balled plants, and also those from pots, are shipped with the earth wrapped in burlap. Do not remove it. Plant burlap and all, cutting the top string, but allow the burlap to remain, otherwise the ball might break, causing the loss of the plant; to this rule there are no exceptions. Where the soil is exceptionally coarse and of a very sandy nature it often happens that the water will seep away from the heavy soil composing the ball, and the plant, after a few months, shows evidence of drought; in such cases examine the ball carefully and if hard and dry break into it with some sharp instrument and then water freely, being sure that all the soil has become saturated. For planting instructions see introductory pages.

The letter "S," where it follows the name of a variety, means that the plant does not attain any greater size than that of a shrub, while "T" means tree-like.

ABELIA

A. grandiflora. (S) 6 ft. A garden hybrid. Free-flowering shrub with small, opposite, glossy green leaves. Flowers are tubular, almost an inch long, white flushed lilac pink. The large, ruddy sepals remain after the flowers fall, adding to the showy effect. Blooms profusely and continuously all summer. A very fine shrub. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each, \$17.50 per ten; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 per ten.

ACACIA

Flowering trees or shrubs of widely varying habit, appearance and foliage. Flowers are always some shade of yellow, ranging from deepest golden or orange to nearly white. Leaves are either bipinnate (feathery) or reduced to phyllodia (blade-like); in the latter case they vary from minute to very large, in some species attaining to as much as a foot in length. All the following species are native to Australia except where otherwise stated. Many varieties are admirably adapted to street and avenue planting, especially where quick effects are a consideration.

A. armata. KANGAROO THORN. (S) 6-10 ft. Spreading shrub with long, slender branches. Foliage deep green, leaves (phyllodia) small and undivided. A small, sharp thorn at each leaf. Flower heads light yellow, borne all along the branches. Makes a very graceful plant. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c each.

A. baileyana. (T) 30 ft. One of the very best. Growth extremely rapid when planted out. The whole tree is intensely glaucous throughout the year. Leaves feathery and finely divided.



ACACIA BAILEYANA

Free bloomer in early spring, flowers golden yellow. A rapid grower and fine as a specimen plant.

Flowers borne in racemes, are produced very early in the utmost profusion, deep golden yellow. A magnificent species. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10.00 per ten; 2 to 3 ft., 90c each, \$7.50 per ten.

A. cultriformis. (S) 10 ft. Tall shrub with long, willowy, yellow branches. Leaves small, undivided, acute and very glaucous. A very heavy bloomer, with flower heads in clusters and all along the branches; deep golden yellow. Blooms early. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 80c. each, \$7.00 per ten; 2 to 3 ft., 60c each.

A. dealbata (A. mollissima). SILVER WATTLE. (T) 50 ft. Probably the most popular Acacia in California. Highly prized for its wonderful freedom of bloom in late winter or early spring. Foliage is feathery and varies from silvery to green. Flowers are clear yellow, very fragrant and borne in clustered racemes in utmost profusion, practically covering the tree. When young its growth is almost unbelievably rapid, forming quite a good-sized tree in two or three years. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 75c each, \$6.50 per ten; 2 to 3 ft., 60c each.

A. decurrens. BLACK WATTLE. (T) 60 ft. A fine tree of large size and rapid growth, with broad, round head. Leaves feathery, rich deep green. Flowers are pale yellow or creamy and quite fragrant. Has the unusual habit of blooming twice a year; the first crop doesn't come until long after A. dealbata is out of bloom. Potted, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., 80c each.

A. longifolia (A. latifolia). SYDNEY GOLDEN WATTLE. (S or T) 15-20 ft. Large shrub of quick growth. Can be trained as a small tree and is excellent for hedges. Leaves undivided, long and varying from narrow to broad. Flowers rich yellow, borne freely in rather long spikes. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 80c. each, \$7.50 per ten; 2 to 3 ft., 60c each, \$5.00 per ten.

A. melanoxylon. BLACK ACACIA; BLACKWOOD. (T) 80 ft. An erect, pyramidal grower, forming a well-shaped head. Flowers very light yellow, in heads. Leaves large and oblong. Well adapted and extensively used for sidewalk planting owing to its regular, symmetrical growth. A peculiarity of this tree is that when young it has both "blade" and "feather" leaves. Potted, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., 75c. each, \$6.00 per ten; 2 to 3 ft., 50c. each, \$4.50 per ten.

A. nerifolia (A. floribunda). (T) 30 ft. Tall, quick-growing tree with long, slender, light green leaves. Flower heads yellow, in short racemes, very fragrant. Tree is in bloom most of the time; particularly valuable for this reason. Potted, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each, \$8.00 per ten; 3 to 4 ft., 75c. each, \$6.50 per ten.

A. podalyriaefolia. (T or S). A most beautiful Acacia, as yet very rare. It is the first of all to bloom, preceding even A. baileyana. The blade-like leaves are about the shape of A. cultriformis, but larger and covered with silvery down. The branches are almost the same tint, giving the entire plant a striking appearance at any season. Flower heads are rich yellow, rather large and borne in long racemes. A beauty and deserving great popularity. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50 each.

A. pravissima. (S or T) 20 ft. An elegant species of upright growth, but with very long, slender, drooping branches. Leaves similar to A. cultriformis, but smaller and sage green. Flowers soft yellow, borne early in drooping racemes all along the branches. Rare and very beautiful. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c. each.

A. verticillata. (S or T) 10-15 ft. Shrub or small tree of very distinct appearance. Leaves awl-shaped, dark green, whorled, rigid and sharp, about one-half to three-quarters of an inch long. Flowers light yellow, in short, dense spikes, about an inch long, somewhat resembling catkins of "Pussy Willow." Potted, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., 80c. each.

A. juncifolia (A. pinifolia). BROWN LEAVED ACACIA. 15 ft. Shrub or small tree of spreading habit and branches glabrous green, thread-like; foliage about 5 inches long and narrow; flowers yellow in numerous pairs. An interesting sort for ornamental planting. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each.

ARBUTUS

A. unedo. STRAWBERRY TREE. Europe. (S) 10 ft. Moderate-sized shrub with clean, attractive foliage. White flowers appear in winter months and with them the large, red, strawberry-like fruits of the previous season. Very showy and handsome. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50 each.

AUCUBA

A. japonica. GOLD DUST PLANT. (S) 4-10 ft. Although the original form is doubtless a green-leaved plant, the name is commonly applied in the nursery trade to the form that has the leaves almost covered with yellow dots, accounting for the common name. Excellent for tub culture or planting out. Bushy plants, potted (male), 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each; (female), 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

A. japonica serratifolia. Similar to preceding, but with toothed leaves. Bears profusely. Potted (male), 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each; (female), 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

AZARA

A. microphylla. Chile. 15 ft. Small tree of erect growth. Bark gray. Leaves very small, green and glossy. Flowers minute, yellow, with fragrance decidedly like chocolate. Handsome and graceful tree. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

BERBERIS. Barberry

Shrubs of moderate size and free blooming habit. Flowers yellow. The evergreen species usually have prickly leaves. Fine for grouping and massing in shrubbery borders.

B. darwini. Chile. 4 ft. Shrub with many slender branches drooping toward tips. Leaves small, rich green, prickly like Holly. Many of the leaves turn bright red in fall, holding this tint through winter. Flowers golden yellow, produced in utmost profusion early in spring. Berries blue. One of the very finest small evergreen shrubs. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

B. stenophylla. GARDEN HYBRID. (S) 4 ft. Shrub with long, slender, arching branches. Leaves small, long and narrow; dark green above, silvery beneath; spiny pointed with revolute margins. Flowers deep golden yellow. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each.

B. subcauliata. 4 ft. Shrub of low growth and globular habit; foliage a bronzy green in color, turning in autumn to a bright red; flowers a deep orange yellow and berries a fine shade of bright red. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each, \$15.00 per ten.

B. wilsoni. 4 ft. Shrub of erect habit with upright or arching branches; foliage light green with bronzy tips turning to a brilliant scarlet in the fall; flowers lemon yellow, berries light red. Fine for hedges. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 per ten; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10.00 per ten.



TRAINED BOXWOODS

Reading left to right: Square Column, Globe, Triangular, Pyramid, Cylinder, Cone, Standard.

BUDDLEIA

Shrubs native of semi-tropical regions. The species described below have similar foliage, but are so unlike in flowering habit as to appear of different genera.

B. globosa. Chile. (S) 10 ft. Medium-sized shrub with long, narrow, rough leaves. Flowers yellow, fragrant, in globular heads on long stalks. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each.

B. variabilis. BUTTERFLY PLANT. China. (S) 15 ft. Large shrub of extremely rapid, spreading growth. Leaves similar to preceding, but larger and very silvery beneath. Flowers lilac, marked with yellow, borne profusely in dense spikes nearly a foot long; extremely fragrant. A very good flowering shrub. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25 each; potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each.

B. variabilis veitchiana. More robust than the preceding, with denser and larger clusters of bright mauve-colored flowers. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each; potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

B. superba. 8 ft. A tall shrub with arching branches; leaves long and narrow; flowers in drooping panicles, attaining a length of 30 inches; color a bright rose lilac with orange eye; blooms in fall. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each.

B. magnifica. 8 ft. A beautiful arching shrub of robust habit; foliage a bright green, long and narrow; flowers of a deep rose purple, with an orange eye and the margin of petals reflexed; panicles dense; blooms in August. Balled 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each.

B. officinalis. 8 ft. Shrub of spreading habit and a rapid grower; leaves long and narrow, grayish above with whitish tomentose beneath; flowers lilac with orange eye, very fragrant. Fine for backgrounds. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each.

BUXUS. Box

These very ornamental shrubs of dense but rather slow growth, with shining foliage, are invaluable for grouping, lawn decoration and for hedge purposes. For tub culture and for formal decorative work they are more extensively grown than any other class of plants. They thrive in a warm, dry climate fully as well as on the coast. The very hard and close-grained wood is in demand for engraving and fine turnery work.

B. balearica. Spain. (S) 15 ft. Has larger leaves and stouter branches than common Box. Growth decidedly upright and faster than the others. Foliage light green. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00 each.

B. japonica angustifolia. NARROW-LEAVED JAPANESE BOX. (S) 3 ft. Variety of preceding with remarkably long, narrow leaves. Growth slow and very compact. Makes an interesting specimen plant. Excellent for a very low hedge. Balled, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., \$2.50 each; 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$1.50 each.

B. sempervirens. BOXWOOD. Europe, Africa and Asia. (S) 5-10 ft. Handsome shrub of dense, compact growth. Leaves quite small, deep green. Used for low, formal hedges. Also trained into various artificial forms such as round-headed standards, pyramids, globes, etc. Can be kept at any size and trimmed into any shape. Cone-shaped, balled, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., \$5.00 each; 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$4.00 each; $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., \$3.00 each. Globe-shaped, balled, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., \$5.00 each; 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$4.00 each; $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., \$3.00 each. Hedge plants, balled, 12 to 15 in. 75c. each, \$6.00 per ten; 3-inch pots, 20c. each, \$1.50 per ten, \$12.50 per 100.

B. sempervirens aureo marginata. GOLDEN-MARGINATED BOX. A variety with brilliant golden variegation. Growth and habit similar to type. Cone-shaped, balled, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$4.00 each; $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., \$3.00 each.

B. sempervirens arborescens. TREE BOX. (S or T) 25 ft. A variety with slightly larger leaves, of somewhat faster growth and ultimately making a small tree. Balled $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., \$3.00 each.

B. sempervirens elegans variegata. ELEGANT VARIATED BOX. All leaves conspicuously variegated. Growth very regular, compact and symmetrical. Balled, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., \$3.00 each.

B. sempervirens suffruticosa. DWARF BOX. The well-known, round-leaved, very dwarf form, much used for edging beds and walks. Can be kept from four to twelve inches high by trimming. Balled, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$2.50 each; 1 ft., \$1.50 each.

B. sempervirens rotundifolia. Quite distinct from all other kinds. Of strong growth and makes a large shrub; leaves large, nearly circular, reflexed, slightly glaucous above, whitish beneath; branches downy. Cone-shaped, balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00 each.

B. handsworthi. A distinct form of erect habit, bearing dark, rich green oval leaves. Fine for specimen planting in formal gardens and also valuable as a pot or tub decoration. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00 each.

CALLISTEMON. Bottle Brush

Showy flowering shrubs, native of Australia and thriving perfectly in California. Flowers in the exact shape of a bottle brush, which gives the common name. Color ranges through several shades of red to nearly pink. Often known as *Metrosideros*. Will thrive in very dry locations with little care or attention. Callistemons are variable in color, usually red, but very frequently run to pink.

C. coccineus. Leaves narrow. Branches usually drooping. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each.

C. cunninghami. Leaves extremely narrow. Growth low and compact. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 per ten.

C. hybridus. Makes a small tree of irregular but vigorous growth. Flower spikes large and borne very profusely. The most useful form where a large plant is required. Potted, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10.00 per ten.

C. robustus. Branches stout and spreading, but not drooping. Leaves very long, narrow and usually curved. Balled, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.75 each.

CANTUA

C. buxifolia. Peru. 6 ft. A straggling shrub with branches more or less downy; leaves variable, generally oblong, tapering at the base; flowers about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, tubular shaped, color red. Half climber, hence can be used on trellises or as an ornamental shrub. Balled, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$1.00 each.

CARMICHALIA

C. odorata. South Africa. 6 ft. Loose growing shrub of an erect habit; leaves very small; flowers in drooping racemes, pea-shaped and small; color purplish lilac. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each.

CARPENTERIA

C. californica. California. (S) 10 ft. A splendid native shrub, bearing profusely clusters of large, fragrant, pure white flowers with yellow stamens, like greatly enlarged Mock Orange. Highly prized for both beauty and rarity. Potted, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10.00 per ten.

CASUARINA

Native of Southern Asia and tropical Australia. Tall growing trees valuable for fuel. Will live in a somewhat saline soil near the ocean. Good for reclaiming sandy land. The wood being lasting finds uses for piles, posts and underground purposes. Their drooping, feathery-like plumage renders them strikingly individual for park and garden planting.

C. equisetifolia. Australia. Growth strong and dense; branchlets numerous and fine, with short internodes. A handsome, rapid-growing tree. Potted, 6 to 7 ft., \$2.00 each; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each.

C. stricta. BEEFWOOD OR SHE OAK. Desirable for avenue planting; a rapid grower with slender, reed-like foliage. Will tolerate a degree of alkali in the soil and also considerable drouth. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

CEANOTHUS

C. thyrsoflorus. CALIFORNIA WILD LILAC. California. (S) 20 ft. A native shrub, sometimes becoming a small tree. Leaves small and shiny. Flowers pale blue. One of our fine native plants. Potted, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per ten.

CERATONIA

C. siliqua. CAROB; ST. JOHN'S BREAD. Mediterranean region. (T) 40 ft. Although of great economic value on account of its edible pods, this splendid tree is also one of the handsomest ornamentals adapted to our climate. It is of regular growth with spreading branches forming a rounded head. Leaves are pinnate, with large, leathery, deep green, glossy leaflets. Very resistant to drought and not inclined to become dusty. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 50c each, \$3.50 per ten.

CESTRUM

C. aurantiacum. Guatemala. (S) 10 ft. A strong growing shrub with oval, wavy leaves. Flowers tubular, orange-yellow, about one and a half inches long and borne in clusters, followed by showy white berries. A fine winter bloomer. Potted, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per ten.

C. parqui. Chile. (S) Somewhat similar to preceding, but with narrow leaves and greenish yellow flowers. Also fragrant at night. Potted, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per ten.

C. elegans. Mexico. (S) 10 ft. Growth tall and slender, almost climbing. Young branches covered with reddish purple down. Flowers are about an inch long, deep, purplish red, in clusters at ends of branches. Potted, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per ten.

C. fasciculatum. Mexico. 12 ft. Growth tall and rather slender; young branches covered with reddish purple; flowers a full inch long, a light red in color, borne in clusters and quite compact. Potted, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per ten.



CALLISTEMON

Thrive in dry situations with but little care and attention

CHOISYA

C. ternata. MEXICAN ORANGE. 8 ft. Compact shrub of rather slow growth. Leaves light green, divided into three leaflets; fragrant when crushed. Bears a profusion of white, very fragrant flowers in broad clusters. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each; $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

CHORIZEMA

C. ilicifolium. Australia. 3 ft. A slender flowering shrub with drooping branches and orange red flowers borne in loose racemes; blooms in the spring. Potted, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$1.00 each

CISTUS. Rock Rose

A class of small or medium-sized shrubs of compact growth, bearing a profusion of flowers shaped like a single rose.

C. albidus. Southern Europe. (S) 4 ft. Foliage woolly white. Flowers lilac pink, two or three inches wide. Blooms continuously. Very resistant to drought. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each; $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., 75c. each.



THE HEART OF OUR NURSERIES

Seed and propagating houses where the plants are started into growing action.

C. crispus. Southern Europe. 3 ft. Resembles the preceding; flowers deep rose color; does best in a sunny situation and in most any soil. Potted, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., \$1.00 each, \$7.50 per ten.

C. ladaniferus maculatus. SPOTTED ROCK ROSE. Europe. (S) 3 ft. Spreading shrub of prostrate growth. Foliage covered with aromatic resin (laudanum). Flowers large, often four inches wide, pure white except for a conspicuous crimson spot at base of each petal. Free flowering and very handsome indeed. Particularly desirable where very low growth is wanted. Potted, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., \$1.00 each, \$7.50 per ten.

C. monspeliensis. Europe. (S) 5 ft. Erect shrub with a profusion of fine, wire-like branches; leaves small. Flowers white, small, but produced very freely. Potted, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., \$1.00 each, \$7.50 per ten.

C. salvifolius. Mediterranean region. (S) 3 ft. Small shrub with long, slender, often drooping branches. Leaves small, very rough, wrinkled and downy. Flowers medium sized, white, borne on long, slender stalks. Potted, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., \$1.00 each.

COPROSMA

C. baueri. New Zealand. (S) Low-growing shrub, or can be trained up as a low climber. Leaves are rounded, green and wonderfully glossy, exceeding any plant we know of in this respect; dust will not stick to them. Flowers are inconspicuous, but followed by clusters of showy, yellow berries. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each; $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each; potted, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per ten.

C. baueri variegata. Variety of preceding, differing only in the very conspicuous yellow variegation of the leaves. Probably the showiest variegated plant in our collection. Potted, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., \$2.00 each.

C. baueri albo variegata. Same as preceding, only variegations are white. Potted, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., \$2.00 each.

CORNUS. Dogwood

C. capitata (Benthamia fragifera). EVERGREEN DOGWOOD. Himalayas. (S) 15 ft. A splendid shrub of rather large size. Flowers are large, like those of the Eastern "Flowering Dogwood" or the Pacific Coast species, but the plant is far more successful under cultivation in California than either, with the further advantage of being entirely evergreen. Flowers are cream colored, becoming ruddy before falling, followed by large, red, showy fruits, which are edible but insipid. Altogether this is a most beautiful plant and will be widely grown when better known. At present it is quite rare. Potted, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10.00 per ten.

CORONILLA

Shrubs with pinnate leaves. Flowers usually yellow, in ring-shaped clusters like a little crown, hence the name.

C. emerus. SCORPION SENNA. S. Europe. (S) 5 ft. Leaves deep glossy green. Flowers yellow, sometimes tinged red. Blooms in spring and early summer. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.00 per ten.

C. glauca. S. Europe. (S) 5 ft. Rather similar to above, but with fine and very glaucous foliage. Flowers deep golden yellow, intensely fragrant by day, but scentless at night. Very free bloomer. Especially valuable as it commences blooming early in the winter and continues through the spring. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each; $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each; potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each.

C. glauca variegata. A form of the preceding; identical except that the foliage is conspicuously variegated. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50 each; $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., \$2.00 each; potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each; $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., \$1.00 each.

COTONEASTER

Handsome shrubs of wide use in both the home grounds and public parks; leaves somewhat small, glossy and of varying shades of green; flowers minute, usually white or pinkish white; berries of many hues and colors varying from orange to bright scarlet. Unexcelled for grouping, corner effects and for edging large plantings of shrubby borders.

C. acuminata (C. nepalensis). Himalayas. (S) 6 ft. Growth erect. Leaves medium sized and pointed. Flowers pinkish-white, followed by large, showy, red berries. Semi-evergreen. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each, \$17.50 per ten; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 per ten; potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00 each, \$7.50 per ten.

C. francheti. China. (S) 8 ft. Growth upright. Well distinguished by its very arching branches, which gives it a most graceful habit. Leaves about the size of *C. acuminata*, but downy. Flowers pink. Berries yellowish red. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 per ten; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10.00 per ten.

C. frigida. Himalayas. (S) 20 ft. A very strong-growing species with leaves as much as four inches long. Flowers white. Berries brilliant scarlet, in large clusters. When loaded with a heavy crop of berries it is indeed a remarkably striking specimen. Grows very vigorously and should be well pruned. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50 each, \$20.00 per ten; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each.

C. pannosa. China. (S) 10 ft. A very beautiful shrub of upright growth. Branches long, slender and slightly arching, covered with purplish mahogany bark. Leaves deep, rich green above and covered with silvery down beneath and along edges. Flowers white. Berries borne in great profusion in the fall, are vermilion red. The branches loaded with berries can be cut and kept in water for weeks. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 each, \$20.00 per ten; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each; potted, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10.00 per ten.

PROSTRATE VARIETIES

Sizes of the following are determined by spread of the branches and not the height.

C. horizontalis. China. (S) 2 ft. One of the best trailing shrubs. Branches grow almost on the ground. Leaves very small and turn red during winter. Flowers pinkish white. Berries bright red and borne in great profusion. Nearly deciduous. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00 each.

C. microphylla. Himalayas. (S) 2 ft. Very densely branched and of almost prostrate growth. Leaves small, glossy and very dark green. Flowers white. Berries larger than those of preceding and purplish red. Entirely evergreen. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

C. microphylla thymifolia. (S) 1 ft. A variety of preceding of dense, compact growth, with tiny leaves, smaller flowers and berries. A very dainty little plant. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50 each.

DAPHNIPHYLLUM

D. macropodum. Japan. (S) 10 ft. Growth shrubby, like *Photinia serrulata*, and has leaves nearly as large, borne in rosettes with showy, ruddy stalks. Assumes globular shapes without trimming. Very rare and handsome. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each.

DEERINGEA

D. celosioides variegata. Australia. (S) 12 ft. Slender-growing shrub. Leaves margined with white. Long spikes of white flowers during summer. Growth extremely strong; will climb if shoots are trained up. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each.

DIOSMA

D. ericoides (D. alba). BREATH OF HEAVEN. Africa. (S) 4 ft. Well-known, small shrub. Foliage minute and heath-like; very fragrant, especially if bruised. Flowers are white, very small and star-shaped; borne in such profusion as almost to cover the entire bush. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25 each, \$10.00 per ten.

DURANTA

D. plumieri. GOLDEN DEW DROP. South America. (S) 12 ft. Foliage light, pleasing green. Flowers are lilac-blue in racemes, followed by yellow berries. A very pretty summer bloomer. Will endure only a moderate amount of frost. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c. each.

ELAEAGNUS

E. pungens argentea. Japan. (S) 6 ft. Shrub of striking appearance. Leaves large, wavy-margined; smooth above, except for numerous small, brown, waxy specks, silky beneath; strongly margined with creamy white. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00 each.

ERICA. Heath or Heather

Low growing shrubs, some even trailing, with very minute leaves and almost innumerable small tubular flowers. The new hybrids present varying characteristics in foliage, size, shape and color of flowers, all of which find wide use in the florist trade and also as striking objects of beauty in any garden. Ericas are of easy culture, and should find a wide popularity with commercial and amateur plantmen. They are conspicuous on account of blooming freely during the winter months.

E. mediterranea. MEDITERRANEAN HEATH. Europe. (S) 4 ft. One of the most popular Heaths. Forms a densely branched, perfectly globular shrub, with dark green leaves. In winter it is simply covered with tiny pink flowers. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 per ten.

E. melanthera. (S) 5 ft. Another splendid winter-blooming Heath. Of less regular growth than preceding. Flowers a little larger, rosy with conspicuous, protruding, black-tipped stamens. This also is a wonderful bloomer. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each; 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25 each.

E. multiflora grandiflora. (S) 2 ft. Of dense and spreading growth. Flowers purple, in long spikes. Blooms all summer. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

E. mediterranea hybrida. A dwarf, compact variety, not over 1½ feet high; flowers similar to *E. mediterranea*; blooms in October. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

E. persoluta alba. Erect but very small, completely covered with pure white flowers. Spring bloomer. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 per ten.

E. cotonoides alba. Rather tall-growing shrub; leaves three to five in a whorl; flowers small and white in color, disposed in numerous densely crowded racemes. Fine for grouping. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

ESCALLONIA

Flowering shrubs from South America, with clean, glossy foliage. Flowers white, pink or red, rather small, but more or less clustered. A splendid ornamental for grouping and massing effects.

E. berteriana. (S) 15 ft. Shrub of erect habit and good growth. Foliage dark green and glossy. Flowers white, rather small, in very long, loose, erect panicles. Continuous bloomer. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50 each, \$22.50 per ten; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each, \$18.00 per ten; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each, \$13.50 per ten.

E. montevidensis (E. floribunda). (S) 12 ft. Large shrub of symmetrical habit and glossy green leaves, which are almost identical with those of *E. berteriana*, but are notched instead of acute at apex. Flowers pure white, borne in large, compact, terminal cymes or panicles in late summer or fall. The clusters are produced in such great profusion as to cover completely the entire plant. By far the handsomest of the white kinds. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50 each, \$20.00 per ten; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each, \$17.50 per ten; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each.

E. rosea. (S) 10 ft. Growth strong and upright. Leaves rough, serrate and with resinous glands beneath. Flowers pink, in conspicuous terminal racemes. Very handsome species. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each, \$13.50 per ten; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.35 each, \$12.00 per ten.

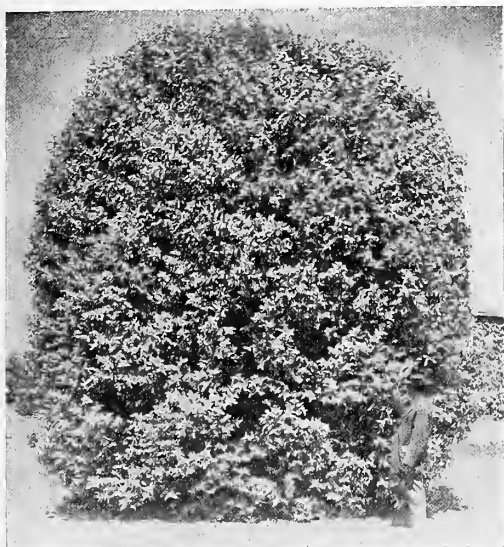
E. rubra. (S) 5 ft. Compact shrub of rather slow, dense growth, with large, very dark leaves, shining above, dull and resinous beneath. Flowers rather dark red, in short terminal clusters. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each, \$18.00 per ten; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each, \$13.50 per ten.

E. argansis. (New) 6 ft. An erect shrub, with spreading branches; leaves thick, oblong and serrulate; flowers pink in long, terminal clusters. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each, \$18.00 per ten.

EUCALYPTUS

Eucalyptus trees thrive so well in California and such large specimens can be seen that many believe them indigenous. This is incorrect, as they are all from the Australian region. Each year sees a wider planting of Eucalyptus, and we doubt if it can be carried too far. In spite of the extremely rapid growth of most kinds, the wood is mainly hard and strong; in fact, many species surpass even Hickory in this respect. Some yield valuable oils and others are valued chiefly for their flowers. The chief uses of the genus in California, however, consists in their adaptability for windbreaks, street and avenue planting, woodlots, park embellishment and shade on the farm and home grounds.

E. citriodora (E. maculata citriodora). LEMON-SCENTED GUM. Tree of rapid, erect growth. When young, leaves are rough, hairy and without stalks; when tree is older, they are stalked, very smooth and curved. Foliage is strongly impregnated with lemon scent. Flowers creamy white. The trunk sheds its bark every year during its blooming period, leaving it milky white and absolutely smooth. Has the peculiarity of developing most of its branches toward the prevailing wind. Very sensitive to frost when young. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 75c each, \$6.50 per ten, \$50.00 per hundred.



EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS COMPACTA
The "Bushy Blue Gum." Fine for specimen planting or aligning driveways.

E. ficifolia. SCARLET-FLOWERING GUM. Contrary to the habits of most Eucalyptus, this species is dwarf and of slow growth. Leaves large, leathery, pointed, wavy-margined, dark green. Flowers very large and normally crimson or scarlet, but vary considerably, sometimes appearing pink or orange. Has the handsomest flowers of all. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00 each.

E. globulus. BLUE GUM. By far the most widely planted species in this country. Growth exceedingly rapid, probably more so than of any other known tree. Flowers yellowish white. Has a white, hard, close-grained wood of great strength. Admirable for fuel, as it will renew itself continually from sprouts after being cut. Succeeds in a great variety of soils and conditions. Foliage is used to obtain eucalyptus oil. Potted, 4 to 5 ft., 40c each, \$3.50 per ten, \$25.00 per hundred; 3 to 4 ft., 35c each, \$3.00 per ten, \$20.00 per hundred.

E. globulus compacta. BUSHY BLUE GUM. A very distinct and valuable variety introduced by this company. With no pruning whatever, it forms a symmetrical, rounded, compact tree. It does not form any main trunk and the branches are indefinitely divided, giving a solid mass of foliage from the ground to top. Lower foliage is like that on young growth of common Blue Gum, but considerably smaller and even more silvery. When five or six years old it commences to develop the longer, narrow leaves toward the top. It makes a fine single specimen and is also, beyond any doubt, the most efficient windbreak that can be planted in California. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 50c each, \$4.00 per ten, \$35.00 per hundred.

E. polyanthemos. RED BOX. AUSTRALIAN BEECH. Among the handsomest and most ornamental. The growth is irregular and picturesque, much branched. Bark is smooth, varying from greenish to bluish white. The foliage is silvery and appears to fine advantage when planted near trees of more somber hue. Flowers white, borne in clusters. Wood is hard. Tree resistant to drought. Makes an effective windbreak. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 40c each, \$3.00 per ten, \$20.00 per hundred.

E. rudis. DESERT GUM. An excellent tree, attaining considerable popularity in California both as an avenue tree and for forest work. For the former purpose it is particularly suitable on account of not shedding its bark and for its fine compact habit. Wood is light brown, hard and readily polished. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 40c each, \$3.00 per ten, \$20.00 per hundred.

E. viminalis. MANNA GUM. A very tall, rapid growing and hardy species. Has been called Red Gum from the ruddy color of the ends of growing shoots. Bark sometimes persistent, sometimes stripping off. Very valuable for its resistance to frost and strong winds. Potted, 4 to 5 ft., 40c each, \$3.50 per ten, \$25.00 per hundred; 3 to 4 ft., 35c each, \$3.00 per ten, \$20.00 per hundred.

EUGENIA

Shrubs closely related to Myrtle, having white or creamy flowers of similar form, followed by berries, which, in most species, are edible. Particularly desirable for hedges and specimen plants. For other plants often included under Eugénias see Myrtus.

E. apiculata (Myrtus Luma). Chile. (S). Attractive shrub of compact growth. Leaves small, smooth, rounded or oval, tipped with a small point; very dark green. The contrast between the dark foliage and numerous white flowers is very fine. One of the very best hedge plants, as it can be kept trimmed to any desired form. Almost as compact as Box, and, of course, of far faster growth. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00 each.

E. myrtifolia (E. australis). BRUSH CHERRY. Australia. (S) 15 ft. Tall, handsome shrub of erect, compact growth. Leaves dark, glossy green when fully developed, but very ruddy on new growth. Blooms profusely, flowers creamy. Berries violet or purple, edible. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 each; 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50 each, \$13.50 per ten.

EVONYMUS

The evergreen sorts are grown for their very handsome foliage, which varies considerably and includes many variegated forms. In some parts of the State they bloom and bear heavy crops of curiously formed, showy, red and orange berries during fall and winter. No collection of plants nor landscape effect is quite complete without one or more of these beautiful plants in evidence. Admirably useful and attractive when used in groups, edgings, hedges, corner plantings and in rockeries.

E. japonicus. Japan. (S) 15 ft. Fine, upright shrub of moderate size and rather compact growth. Foliage and bark are clear, dark green. Has many variegated forms. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 each, \$20.00 per ten; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10.00 per ten.

E. japonicus albo marginatus. SILVER-MARGINED EVONYMUS. (S) 5 ft. Leaves have a very narrow margin of silvery white. Growth slow and compact. Entirely distinct. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each, \$13.50 per ten; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10.00 per ten.

E. japonicus albo variegatus. SILVER VARIEGATED EVONYMUS. (S) 12 ft. Of strong, erect growth. Branches very light green. Leaves almost white around edges, changing to yellow as season advances, making a beautiful hedge and excellent for landscape work. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each, \$15.00 per ten; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

E. japonicus aureo marginatus. GOLDEN EVONYMUS. (S) 6 ft. Of dwarf and compact growth. Branches light green. Leaves deep yellow towards the edges, blotched in the center with light and dark green. Does not "sport back" to the green type. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50 each, \$13.50 per ten.

E. japonicus aureo variegatus. GOLDEN VARIEGATED EVONYMUS. Branches green; leaves yellow in center, dark green around edges. Color about equally divided. Often sends out branches with green leaves. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each, \$13.50 per ten.

E. japonicus microphyllus (E. pulchellus). (S) 3 ft. Very distinct sort of dwarf, compact habit. Leaves very small, dark green, slender, serrated. Fine for edging. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50 each, \$13.50 per ten.

E. japonicus microphyllus variegatus. (S) 3 ft. A variety of the preceding. Leaves have silvery white edges, which contrast beautifully with the dark background. Balled, 1 ft., \$1.50 each.

E. japonicus viridi variegatus. DUC D'ANJOU. Very vigorous and of spreading growth. Branches green. Leaves dark green toward the edges, striped in the center with light green and pale yellow. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

E. radicans argenteo marginatus. With us a shrub of compact and rather erect growth, but in some sections becomes a climber. Leaves considerably smaller than *E. japonicus*, silvery white around edges, dark green toward center, faintly marked with light green. Handsome. Balled, ½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

E. japonicus columnaris. 3 ft. An erect shrub of compact, globular form; foliage dark shining green. Particularly fine for borders or as a foreground in shrubbery plantings. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each, \$13.50 per ten.

E. president gauthier. A splendid ornamental shrub of upright growth, with striking silvery variegated foliage margined pink, presenting an attractive appearance in the midst of other shrubs. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00 each.

E. radicans acuta. A climbing variety of recent introduction; leaves glossy green turning to bronze red in winter. Excellent for covering tree trunks. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each.

FIGUS

F. macrophylla. MORETON BAY FIG. Australia. (T) 100 ft. A very hardy type; leaves dark green above, light green beneath. Sheath almost white. There are many very large trees of this scattered over California. One in the city of Los Angeles has a spread of 125 ft. and the trunk is 5 ft. in diameter. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00 each.

GARRYA

G. elliptica. SILK TASSEL BUSH. California. An ever-green shrub with elliptical leaves, dark green and shining above, hoary beneath. Flowers greenish white, borne in elegant pendulous catkins, 6 to 15 inches in length. Wonderfully attractive at blooming time. Very rare in cultivation. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 per ten.

GENISTA. Broom

These ornamental and free-flowering shrubs succeed in most any soil or situation. They have erect stems and are apparently without leaves, the latter being rounded or elongated on the stems; flowers large and pea-shaped, blooming profusely in spring and early summer, and followed by small, rather insignificant pods. Admirable as specimen plants, being umbrageous in character, the contrast with the dark green foliage and stems and the profusion of golden yellow flowers presenting an object of rare beauty in the garden.

G. aetnensis. Sicily. (S) 6 ft. A very graceful shrub with very slender, green branches and few leaves. Flowers deep yellow. A succession of blooms during the entire summer. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10.00 per ten; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00 each, \$8.00 per ten.

G. monosperma. BRIDAL VEIL. Spain; Africa. (S) 10 ft. Handsome shrub with very fine, drooping, silvery branchlets. Almost leafless. Flowers white, borne profusely in early spring. Rare and very handsome. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50 each.

G. maderiensis. 8 ft. Resembles *G. canariensis*, but has much larger foliage and flowers; a new introduction. Potted 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each.

G. canariensis. Canary Islands. Moderate-sized shrub of dense growth; branches downy; leaves downy on both sides; flowers in numerous racemes, bright yellow and fragrant; desirable for hedges. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 50c each; \$4.00 per ten; \$30.00 per hundred.

G. racemosus. Medium-sized shrub, highly desirable for its free-blooming quality; flowers yellow, borne in long racemes,

which are in bloom most of the time. Garden hybrid. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25 each.

G. scoparius. SCOTCH BROOM. Europe. Easily recognized by its rigid branches; flowers clear yellow and rather large; seed pods almost black. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00 each; 1 to 1½ ft., 75c. each.

G. hispanica. SPANISH BROOM. 8 ft. An upright growing shrub; flowers yellow, produced freely in the spring on long, pendulous, round, leafless branches. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10.00 per ten; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each, \$7.50 per ten.



GENISTA HISPANICA

A desirable shrub for foreground effects and for borders.

G. hispanica nana. DWARF SPANISH BROOM. 3 ft. This variety originated with us. A dwarf form of Spanish broom but differs entirely in habit of growth. It develops a large number of slender branches, which form a fine, compact, globe-shaped head, completely hiding the stem of the plant. Branchlets are clear green and almost devoid of leaves. When covered with its bright yellow flowers it is a magnificent sight. An excellent plant for foreground plantings and for borders. A very desirable shrub. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$2.50 each.

GREVILLEA

G. robusta. SILK OAK. Australia. (T) 150 ft. Good-sized tree of rapid growth. Leaves large, deeply dissected, fern-like. Flowers orange-yellow, curiously formed, very sweet scented. Very resistant to drought, but only moderately to frost. Should be kept well pruned, as long branches are liable to be broken by strong winds. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10.00 per ten; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each, \$7.50 per ten.

G. thelemanniana. (S) 6 ft. A very dainty, graceful shrub. Finely branched and densely covered with fine, needle-like leaflets of a soft, pleasing green. Flowers are in small clusters, ruddy pink with green tips. It is no exaggeration to say that this is the freest blooming shrub grown in the State, as it blooms throughout the entire year. Splendid in every way. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25 each; 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per ten.

HYPERICUM

Ornamental, free-flowering shrubs, with yellow flowers ranging from one-half to two inches in diameter; blossoming in summer. Suitable for almost any soil and thrives in full sun and partial shade.

H. aureum. Showy shrub of dense habit. Flowers bright yellow, one to two inches in diameter. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., 50c. each, \$4.50 per ten.



HYPERICUM MOSERIANUM

A low growing and continuous blooming shrub; good for borders.

H. moserianum. Garden hybrid. Pretty, low-growing shrub; valuable for borders. Foliage light green; flowers large, deep yellow with five spreading petals and numerous long stamens tipped with reddish anthers. Blooms almost continuously. Does best in partial shade. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c. each.

H. patulum henryi. This variety is hardier than others of the species and of more vigorous growth. Showy, large flowers. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25 each; potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 80c. each, \$7.00 per ten.

ILEX. Holly

Though a large genus, there is practically but one species grown here, viz., the English Holly and its numerous varieties, which differ widely in the color of their foliage. Holly prefers a moist and partially shaded situation, which enhances the luster and brilliancy of foliage and berries.

I. aquifolium. ENGLISH HOLLY. (T) 40 ft. Well-known, small tree with leathery, dark green, prickly leaves; inconspicuous flowers and numerous red berries on fertile plants. Growth usually slow. Requires plenty of moisture. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00 each, \$18.00 per ten.

I. aquifolium. (Self-fertile). A great improvement over the seedling type. Instead of having male and female flowers on different plants, the self-fertile variety has hermaphrodite flowers. A grafted plant can be depended on to produce berries. Grafted stock, balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$3.00 each; potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$2.00 each.

I. perado (I. maderensis). 20 ft. Shrub or small tree of pyramidal habit; foliage obovate with short spines, bright, glossy green above, reticulate below, 4 inches long; fruit a beautiful dark red, one-half inch in diameter. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$4.00 each.

IOCHROMA

I. lanceolata purpurea. South America. Moderate-sized shrub with downy branches. Flowers purple in large clusters. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00 each.

LAGUNARIA

L. patersoni. Australia. (S or T) 20 ft. Small tree with ovate, entire leaves. Flowers large, pale rose, similar to Holly-hock or Hibiscus and borne freely. Handsome. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each.

LANTANA.

Desirable for their free blooming qualities and adaptability to any situation; will do well in all sections of the State. Useful as shrubs and for covering unsightly objects. The newer varieties grow compactly and are more or less bushy and spreading in habit.

L. delicatissima. Pink and yellow flowers. Balled, 1 ft., \$1.00 each; in 4-inch pots, 50c each, 2½-inch pots, 25c each.

L. farfardet. Orange and yellow flowers. Balled, 1 ft., \$1.00 each; in 4-inch pots, 50c each, 2½-inch pots, 25c each.

L. tethus. Of dwarf habit with yellow flowers. Balled, 6 to 12 ft., \$1.00 each.

L. sellowiana. Rosy lilac flowers. Balled, 1 ft., \$1.00 each; in 4-inch pots, 50c each, 2½-inch pots, 25c each.

L. camora amiel. Flowers a rich red shaded to orange. In 4-inch pots, 75c each.

L. camora climbing tricolor. In 4-inch pots, 75c each.

LAURUS. Laurel

L. nobilis. BAY TREE; SWEET BAY; GRECIAN LAUREL. Mediterranean region., 40 ft. This is the historic Laurel of the Greeks, sacred to Apollo and used to crown the victors in the ancient Olympian games. Planted out it makes a narrow, erect tree, branching close to the ground. It is more commonly grown as a tub plant with a straight stem and compact, round head, or in pyramidal form. In these forms is often called Belgium Laurel or Bay Tree. One of the very best plants for porch use, hotel corridors, formal gardens, etc. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each.

L. nobilis. Standards. Balled, 4 ft. stem, \$8.00 each; 3 ft. stem, \$6.00 each.

LEPTOSPERMUM

L. laevigatum. AUSTRALIAN TEA TREE. (S) 20 ft. Large spreading shrub with small glaucous leaves, entirely covered in early spring with small flowers, having five white spreading petals and pinkish center. An Australian shrub that thrives remarkably well in California. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each, \$13.50 per ten; potted, 1 ft., 75c each, \$6.00 per ten.

L. nicholsii. 6 ft. A scandent shrub; leaves of a purplish, bronzy hue; flowers carmine, covering the entire bush when in full bloom. Potted, 2 ft., \$2.50 each.

LEUCOTHOE

L. catesbaei. A graceful shrub with recurved branches; leaves dark shining green, borne in fern-like regularity on arching stems, turning to a brilliant shade of bronze and red; flowers creamy white, fragrant and showy. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each.

LIGUSTRUM. Privet

Shrubs or even trees, mostly of quick growth. Leaves always opposite and flowers white. Several sorts are used as hedge plants, for which they are well adapted. Flourish in most any soil and situation. Suitable for grouping, massing and collective planting.

L. coriaceum. Japan. (S) 6 ft. Shrub of dwarf, compact; slow growth. Leaves numerous, leathery, very dark green and glossy, convex above. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50 each.

L. ciliatum variegatum. BRIGHT FRUITED PRIVET Japan. 6 ft. Leaves dark green at edges, center blotched with lighter green; white, glossy flowers. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50 each.

L. henryi. (New). China. 12 ft. Good for hedges; medium, dark, glossy green leaves; of erect habit and fast growing. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50 each, \$13.50 per ten.

L. lucidum (L. spicatum macrophyllum). Japan. 10 ft. Shrub of spreading but compact growth. Leaves large, leathery, very dark green and glossy above, light green beneath. Easily one of the handsomest. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each.

L. nepalense. A new variety from the Himalaya Mountains, with oblong ovate leaves. A fine introduction, excellent for hedges. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 per ten; bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 25c each, \$2.00 per ten.

L. japonicum. JAPANESE PRIVET. (S or T) 10-40 ft. Large shrub or tree, with leathery, dark green, glossy leaves and white flowers. Remarkably good for a tall hedge and also makes a handsome flowering tree. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each.

L. ovalifolium. CALIFORNIA PRIVET. Japan. 15 ft. A strong-growing pyramidal shrub, with bright green, medium-sized leaves; white flowers in June. One of the best low-priced hedge plants. Can be kept trimmed at any height. One of the most popular shrubs in the East and should receive more attention here. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 25c each, \$2.00 per ten, \$15.00 per hundred.

L. ovalifolium aurea marginatum. Variety of ovalifolium with yellow variegations. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each; 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25 each, \$10.00 per ten.

L. reevesi. A small-leaved type, excellent for hedges; will stand shearing well. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25 each.

L. sinense. CHINESE PRIVET. China and Korea. 8 ft. Shrub with very leathery, acute leaves; smaller than those of preceding, dark green above, light green beneath. Flowers white, very fragrant, in erect panicles. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each.

L. vulgare. EVERGREEN or ENGLISH PRIVET. Europe; Africa; Asia. (S) 15 ft. Hedge plant. Leaves small and dark green. Spikes of fragrant, white flowers in June, followed by numerous clusters of black, shining berries. If symmetrically pruned, it cannot be surpassed for hedges. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 35c each, \$3.00 per ten; 2 to 3 ft., 25c each, \$2.00 per ten, \$15.00 per hundred.

LONICERA

L. nitida. 6 ft. A handsome shrub with dark green, ovate leaves about half an inch long; fine for hedges or as single specimens; can be pruned in any desired form for pot culture. With other flowers sprays can be used for table decoration with good effect; a rapid grower. Balled 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10.00 per ten; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00 each, \$8.00 per ten; potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c each, \$5.00 per ten; cone-shaped, balled, \$2.50 each.

MAGNOLIA

A native of the extreme southern states, reaching the greatest perfection in Louisiana along the Mississippi and recognized as one of the grandest of all broad-leaved evergreen trees. In its native habitat it often attains a height of 100 feet. The flowers are extremely fragrant, measuring from 10 to 12 inches across. They bloom very abundantly in May and June and have a scattering of flowers all through the fall. The flowers are succeeded by cone-like fruits from which seeds of the deepest coral red issue in October. Does fully as well in the coast counties as in the interior. A grand avenue, park or lawn tree.

M. grandiflora. Southern U. S. (T) 50 ft. Well-known tree of splendid appearance. Growth slow but erect and usually symmetrical. Leaves very large, leathery, deep, glossy green. Flowers as much as ten inches broad, pure white, with a powerful aromatic and spicy fragrance. Hardy, long-lived, free from disease and desirable in every way. Balled, 5 to 7 ft., \$6.00 each, \$50.00 per ten; 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00 each, \$40.00 per ten; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00 each, \$35.00 per ten; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00 each.

M. grandiflora lanceolata (M. exoniensis). The hardiest of the varieties of *Magnolia grandiflora*, succeeding well as far north as Portland. Leaves flattened, narrower and lighter green, rusty underneath. Unlike most other varieties this magnificent sort will produce large, fragrant, semi-double, white flowers when only a few feet high. Balled, 5 to 7 ft., \$6.00 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00 each.

MAHONIA

Closely related to *Berberis*, from which they differ in their spineless branches and pinnate leaves; leaflets are large, with prickly margins; stems mostly arise from base of plant and usually do not branch. Flowers always yellow and berries borne like grapes, hence the name. Finds wide use in ornamental planting; should be given a partial shady situation.

M. aquifolium. OREGON GRAPE. Oregon and California. (S) 6 ft. Well-known native shrub of medium size, with dark green leaves, which become coppery purple during winter. New growth very glossy. Flowers bright yellow, in slender, erect, clustered racemes, followed by a profusion of dark blue berries. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

M. japonica (M. beali). JAPANESE MAHONIA. (S) 8 ft. Leaves and leaflets much larger than Oregon Grape. Soft green if shaded, becoming marked with yellow and red if exposed to full sun. Flowers large, in long, erect racemes, followed by large, blue berries. Possesses decided individuality and is excellent for shaded locations. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each; 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25 each.

MELALEUCA

Low spreading shrubs with graceful drooping branches and bottle-shaped flowers; effective for grouping and for ground covers because rapid growers. Will do well on the poorer soils and are more or less tolerant of drouth, sea winds and alkali.

M. armillaris. (S) 15 ft. Large shrub of spreading habit, with long, slender, drooping branches, well clothed with small, narrow, soft green leaves. Flowers like a diminutive Bottle Brush, creamy white. Growth very rapid. Potted, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each.

M. decussata. (S) 15 ft. Tall shrub with arching branches; very small, opposite, grayish leaves. Flowers lilac on short spikes. Very graceful. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each; potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

M. ericifolia. Small tree or shrub with slender branches and leaves like heather. Flowers yellowish white. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per ten; 2 to 3 ft., 75c each, \$6.00 per ten.

M. hypericifolia. Shrub of spreading growth. Leaves opposite, slender and rather long for the genus. Flowers large, with long stamens, fine red. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each.

M. nesophila. (S or T) 10-30 ft. Rather strong and quick-growing shrub, which sometimes even makes a tree. Leaves about like *Leptospermum laevigatum*. Flowers rosy pink, in terminal, rounded heads—not formed like the "Bottle Brushes." Free flowering. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each; balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10.00 per ten.

M. wilsoni. (S) 12 ft. Fine, erect-growing shrub with medium-sized, lance-shaped leaves. Foliage soft and pleasing; branches slightly downy. New growths ruddy, making a beautiful contrast. Potted, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

MYRTUS. Myrtle

Handsome shrubs with rather small, very aromatic leaves; flowers white, with very numerous stamens followed by handsome bluish-black berries. Uses wide and various, being adapted to grouping, massing, single specimens and as pot and tub plants.

M. communis. COMMON MYRTLE. Europe. (S) 10 ft. A beautiful shrub with fine, clean, glossy foliage. Leaves about an inch long. Flowers spicy, fragrant, pure white. Handsome as a specimen or hedge plant. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each, \$13.50 per ten; standards, balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00 each. The standards make fine specimens for formal planting and when placed in containers are decidedly desirable for porch decoration. The stems are two feet high and the rounded heads range from twelve to twenty inches in diameter.

M. communis flore pleno. DOUBLE-FLOWERING MYRTLE. Flowers very double, with few or no stamens. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

M. communis microphylla. SMALL-LEAVED MYRTLE. (S) 3 ft. Leaves very small. Growth spreading but compact. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50 each, \$13.50 per ten.

M. communis variegata. VARIEGATED MYRTLE. Foliage handsomely variegated. Very free flowering and fruiting. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50 each.

NANDINA

N. domestica. Japan. (S) 6 ft. A very handsome shrub of moderate size and rather slow growth. The leaves are much divided, with rather large leaflets, light green in summer, turning to a vivid red during the fall and winter. The white flowers are small, in good-sized, erect panicles, followed by bright crimson berries. This is one of our handsomest shrubs, its winter appearance with the bright red berries and darker red foliage being particularly striking. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50 each, \$22.50 per ten; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each, \$13.50 per ten.

NERIUM. Oleander

N. oleander. Orient. 15 ft. The general characteristics of this species are too well known to need description, but most people seem to overlook the fact that there are many named varieties, ranging in color through various shades of red, pink, white and yellow, which are very fine. They do best when planted in the full sun. It should not be forgotten that all parts of the Oleander are poisonous if eaten. We have pink, red and white flowering varieites. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00 each.

OLEARI

O. fosterii. Australia. 7 ft. A handsome shrub of erect, pyramidal habit; foliage yellowish green and undulated; flowers white. Desirable for small gardens. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each.

PARKINSONIA

P. aculeata. JERUSALEM THORN. Probably American. 15 ft. Rare and interesting small tree. Bark is bright green, even on old wood. Leaves doubly pinnate; the pinnae from six to eighteen inches long, with numerous, very small leaflets. Small thorns on leafstalks. Flowers, resembling those of Cassia, are yellow, fragrant and borne freely in racemes. Will thrive in the driest soil and is quite hardy. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each.

PHILLYREA

P. latifolia. Europe; Africa. Large shrub of rapid growth, related to the Olive and having similar flowers. Branches stout. Leaves slightly serrated, almost as broad as long, dark green and lying close against branches. Will thrive well even in dry and exposed situations. Native of the Mediterranean region. Fine for hedges. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25 each; 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per ten.

PHOTINIA

Graceful and handsome native shrubs of wide popularity during the holiday season on account of their brilliant colored berries. Habit rather tall; flowers borne in clusters and white in color. Decidedly attractive in the wild and an object of beauty and luxuriance under cultivated conditions.

P. arbutifolia. TOYON; CHRISTMAS BERRY; CALIFORNIA HOLLY. California. 25 ft. Our well-known native shrub, the glory of our hills and canyons in early winter when loaded with its brilliant red berries. Thrives admirably under cultivation and with good care grows very quickly. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25 each.

P. arbutifolia. The same as the preceding except that the berries are golden yellow. Introduced by us from Catalina Island. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50 each.

P. serrulata. China. 20 ft. Large shrub of rounded form. Leaves are drooping, six or seven inches long and two or three broad, very dark green and very glossy on upper surface, some turning vivid red in fall and holding on through the winter. Bears in great profusion small, white flowers in large, convex heads from six to twelve inches broad. Is in bloom most of the year except during summer. Perfectly hardy and seems to have no diseases or enemies. A thoroughly fine shrub. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each.

PITTOSPORUM

Shrubs or trees, mostly natives of Australia and New Zealand. In several species the flowers, while small, are handsome. *P. eugenioides*, *nigricans* and *undulatum* are highly valued as hedge plants. All thrive well in California.

P. eugenioides. (S or T) 40 ft. If grown singly will make quite a good-sized, handsome tree, but more often used in hedges. Leaves are bright yellowish green, medium-sized in hedges, but rather large in the tree form; margins wavy. Flowers clustered yellow and fragrant. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each, \$13.50 per ten; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25 each; potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each, seedlings in flats, 8 to 10 inch plants, \$5.00 per hundred.

P. tenuifolium (P. nigricans). (S or T) 40 ft. Growth about the same as *P. eugenioides*, whether as a specimen or in hedges. Leaves smaller and darker green. Particularly remarkable for its black flowers and stems. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each, \$13.50 per ten; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25 each, \$11.00 per ten; potted, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25 each.

P. tobira. JAPANESE PITTOSPORUM. (S). 10 ft. Forms a dense, globular shrub of good size or can even be trained into a small tree. Leaves dark green above, lighter beneath, broadest towards the end. Flowers numerous, pure white and fragrant. Very showy in bloom, as the flowers are larger than those of the other species and borne at the ends of the shoots. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each, \$13.50 per ten.



PHOTINIA ARBUTIFOLIA

The California Christmas Berry. Does well under cultivation and merits a place in every garden.

P. tobira variegatum. Identical with preceding except that foliage is strongly and conspicuously variegated with white. One of the very handsomest shrubs in our collection. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each, \$13.50 per ten.

P. undulatum. VICTORIAN BOX. 40 ft. Makes a handsome, round-headed tree, or can be trained as a hedge. Leaves rich green, longer than any of above, wavy-margined and taper-pointed. Flowers yellowish white, extremely fragrant, particularly at night. Makes a beautiful, free-flowering tree and is one of the very handsomest hedge plants for sections where it is sufficiently hardy. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each; potted 1 to 1½ ft., 75c each, \$6.50 per ten.

POLYGALA

P. dalmaisiana. Garden hybrid. 6 ft. One of the most continuous blooming shrubs in our collection, as it is never without flowers and most of the time is nearly covered. Forms a dense, globular shrub of moderate growth, with very slender branches. Flowers magenta-pink, tipped with a little white brush. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25 each; potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00 each.

PRUNUS

A greatly diversified genus, including many of the stone fruits; valuable ornamental trees and shrubs. The evergreen kinds described below include our native wild cherries and the Cherry Laurels, all characterized by and desirable for their fine foliage. Pleasing to the eye when used as specimens in large or small plantings, in groups, hedges, pyramidal effects and for backgrounds. Will stand trimming.

P. ilicifolia. CALIFORNIA EVERGREEN CHERRY; HOLLY-LEAVED CHERRY; ISLAY. (T or S) 25 ft. Well-known native shrub or tree with very glossy, prickly margined leaves, resembling those of English Holly. One of the very handsomest hedge plants, but of rather slow growth. Potted, 1 ft., 75c each, \$6.00 per ten.



PYRACANTHA COCCINEA

The "Evergreen Hawthorn" also known as the "Burning Bush." Effective as a single plant or in groups.

P. ilicifolia integrifolia. CATALINA CHERRY. (T) 30 ft. A variety of the preceding with considerably larger and more pointed leaves, usually without the prickly edges. Grows more rapidly. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00 each; \$9 per ten.

P. laurocerasus latifolia. ENGLISH LAUREL; CHERRY LAUREL. S. Europe. (S) 15 ft. Large shrub or even small tree, with broad, heavy, glossy leaves, slightly serrated. Flowers are white, in erect racemes, followed by black, cherry-like fruits. There are several varieties, which differ in the shape and color of leaves. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00 each.

P. lusitanica. PORTUGAL LAUREL. Spain and Portugal. (S) 20 ft. Easily distinguished by its somber, very dark green, sharply serrated leaves, which usually show a tendency to fold upward from the midrib. Growth compact. Flowers white, in very long, slender racemes. Easily one of the handsomest evergreen shrubs and excellent for tub culture. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

PSIDIUM. Guava

P. cattleianum. STRAWBERRY GUAVA. Brazil. (S) 15 ft. Handsome, compact shrub. Leaves dark green, leathery and glossy. Flowers cream colored. Fruit deep claret, with very fine flavor. Often grown as a loose, tall hedge. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

PYRACANTHA (Crataegus). Evergreen Hawthorn

Large shrubs adapted to most any soil and situation; admired for their bright berry-like fruits (which remain on the plant until spring), white flowers and firm foliage. The genus is closely allied to the Cotoneasters, but is easily distinguished by their crenulate leaves and thorny branches.

P. angustifolia. EVERGREEN HAWTHORN. China. 10 ft. Shrub with long slender spreading prostrate branches; young growth yellowish tomentose; foliage long and narrow and of a pleasing green; flowers white, borne in large clusters; berries bright orange color and profuse, developing their color in the fall and lasting until spring. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each; \$18.00 per ten; potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10.00 per ten.

P. coccinea. BURNING BUSH. Europe. (S) 15 ft. Large, thorny shrub with small, ovate leaves. Bears a great profusion of small white flowers in flat corymbs, followed by a mass of orange red berries in early fall. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each, \$18.00 per ten; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

P. coccinea lalandi. (S) 20 ft. Variety of stronger growth, making long shoots that can be trained against a wall if desired. Leaves a little longer. Berries orange yellow. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00 each, \$27.00 per ten; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

P. crenulata. CHINESE EVERGREEN HAWTHORN. (S) 10 ft. Very distinct from the preceding sorts. Growth is more compact, branches slender, leaves longer, narrow and glossy. New growth very ruddy. Flowers about the same, but berries clear, bright red. It is about the earliest red-berry-bearing shrub, as color is fully developed by August. Will endure considerable shade. As yet this is comparatively scarce, but is rapidly attaining great popularity. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00 each, \$27.00 per ten; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each, \$18.00 per ten; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each, \$13.50 per ten; potted, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each, \$13.50 per ten; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10.00 per ten.

P. crenulata yunnanensis. A splendid form of the preceding; growth prostrate and more vigorous; foliage larger and glossy; flowers white and followed by masses of large bright red berries, which remain on the plant until early spring. Excellent for general ornamental planting; birds do not molest the fruit. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00 each; potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10.00 per ten.

QUERCUS. Oak

Q. agrifolia. CALIFORNIA LIVE OAK. (T) 50 ft. The well-known grand old California evergreen, which adds so much beauty to our lowland scenery, where it abounds and grows to perfection. Many refuse to plant this on account of its supposed slow growth. This impression is entirely erroneous, as with care and water it grows very rapidly, and quickly forms a fine tree. Potted 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each.

Q. suber. CORK OAK. Scuth Europe. (T) 40 ft. As its name implies it supplies the bark from which corks are made. Beautiful ornamental for garden and park purposes, planted either in rows, groups and as single specimens; will do well in most any situation and varying conditions of soil and climate in California. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25 each.

RAPHIOLEPIS

R. japonica (R. ovata). Japan. (S) 8 ft. Handsome, compact shrub of low and rather slow growth. Branches stout. Leaves of medium size, oval or rounded, leathery, very dark but lustrous green. Flowers white and fragrant, in early spring, followed by blue berries in clusters during winter. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 per ten; potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00 each.

RHAMNUS

R. alaternus. Evergreen shrub or small tree; leaves glossy, dark green above, pale or yellowish green beneath. A fine sort, but little known. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each; potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10.00 per ten.

ROSMARINUS. Rosemary

R. officinalis. Mediterranean region. (S) 6 ft. Small shrub of irregular growth. Leaves linear and highly aromatic, as are the numerous lavender-colored flowers borne in early spring. Thrives in dry soil. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c each, \$6.50 per ten.

RUSCUS

R. aculeatus. BUTCHER'S BROOM. Europe. (S) 4 ft. Small, compact shrub of very peculiar appearance; branches and spiny false leaves one uniform shade of dull green. Flowers are small and inconspicuous, but are followed by large, red berries, which contrast handsomely with the green plants. Very odd little shrub. Sterling plant for Christmas decoration. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each, \$13.50 per ten.

SCHINUS. Pepper Tree

S. molle. CALIFORNIA PEPPER TREE. Peru. (T) 40 ft. Californians need no description of this old favorite. Round-headed tree with low, drooping branches. Leaves pinnate with acute leaflets. Foliage very pungent-aromatic. Flowers very small but very numerous, greenish white, very attractive to bees. Berries rosy red, in long, drooping clusters during the winter. It should be noted that each individual tree bears only male or female blossoms, and, of course, only the latter are followed by berries. Introduced into California from Mexico in early days. Potted, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per ten; 2 to 3 ft. 75c each, \$6.50 per ten.

STERCULIA (Brachychiton)

S. diversifolia. BOTTLE TREE. Australia. (T) 40 ft. Tall tree with moderate-sized, clean, glossy leaves, deeply and variously lobed. Flowers small, greenish white, marked with red. Remarkable for the great size of trunk at the base. An excellent specimen and first class as an evergreen street tree. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each.

TEUCRIUM

T. fruticans. Small shrub with silky white sage-like foliage; flowers in racemes three to six inches long, color purple. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50 each.

VERONICA

John McLaren, Superintendent of San Francisco's Golden Gate Park, says that the Veronics "Grow well in any garden soil, in almost any situation either in sun or shade, and stand exposure to harsh winds better than most shrubs. Their habit is compact and well adapted to finishing groups of strong growing shrubs. Foliage smooth, carries no dust, and is always glossy and fresh looking. They flower in racemes and are always in bloom."

V. buxifolia. BOX LEAVED VERONICA. 2 ft. Somewhat dwarf in habit; foliage green, glossy, acute, thick, petiolate; flowers white, in spikes one inch long. Balled, 1½ ft., \$1.50 each.

V. cupressoides. Globular shrub with numerous slender branches clothed with scale-like leaves which give it the appearance of cypress; flowers small, in terminal heads, lilac in color. Balled, 1½ ft., \$1.50 each, \$13.50 per ten.

V. decussata. (S) 3 ft. Rather dwarf. Leaves medium sized and closely set. Flowers large, violet blue. An excellent hedge plant. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10.00 per ten.

V. decussata variegata. A new variety originating with us. Foliage brilliantly and freely variegated with bright yellow. Very handsome. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10.00 per ten.

V. elliptica. (S) 5 ft. Growth upright. Leaves small, light green. Flowers large, in loose spikes, violet tinted in bud, changing to pure white. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10.00 per ten.

V. hulkeana. Shrub with shining serrate leaves, one to two inches long; small, pale lilac flowers in panicles six to twelve inches long and two to six inches broad. Balled, 1½ ft., \$1.50 each, \$13.50 per ten.

V. glaucophylla. A desirable low growing variety with bluish-green leaves and white flowers. Balled 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50 each.

V. pinquifolia. Of spreading habit, branches more or less decumbent; foliage oblong, narrowing to a point, silvery grey and glaucous, margined red; flowers in short spikes, dense, and white in color. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50 each.

V. pimeloides. Hardy shrub; foliage elliptic, acute, and half inch long; flowers pale lilac borne in spikes. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

V. speciosa andersoni. Hybrid. (S) 6 ft. Growth strong and leaves rather long. Flowers violet purple. Very free bloomer. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10.00 per ten.

V. speciosa andersoni variegata. Growth strong and upright; leaves large and conspicuously variegated with creamy white; flowers light blue. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25 each.

V. speciosa imperialis. IMPERIAL VERONICA. (S) 6 ft. Growth strong and rather spreading. Leaves large, dark green with purple margins and midribs. Flowers amaranth red. Very handsome. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.



VERONICA SPECIOSA IMPERIALIS
Compact growing shrub, fine for foreground effects.

VIBURNUM

Universal favorites throughout the State, finding wide uses in both park and garden making; thrive in most any soil and situation. Well suited for borders, aligning walks, parking strips and driveways; the more showy ones are handsome as single specimens on lawns. The forms known as Laurustinus are among our most popular shrubs.

V. suspensum (V. sandankwa; V. ellipticum.) Growth spreading. Leaves elliptic, large, dark green and quite wrinkled; edges finely scalloped. Flowers cream color, in small clusters, very fragrant. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25 each.

V. tinus. (Laurustinus.) Mediterranean region. (S.) Shrub with rather small, wavy-margined, pointed leaves. Flowers in broad heads, pinkish in the bud, white when fully opened. A great hedge plant. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each; 2 to 3 ft. \$1.50 each, \$13.50 per ten; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25 each.

V. tinus lucidum (Laurustinus grandiflora.) Much better than the type. Growth is stronger, leaves larger and very glossy, with flower clusters several times as large. Very fine. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each, \$13.50 per ten; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25 each.

V. tinus variegatum. Leaves very conspicuously marked with yellow. Otherwise same as type. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25 each.

V. tinus strictum (Laurustinus rotundifolia.) Variety of very tall, slender and erect growth. Leaves slightly rounded. Blooms freely. Flower clusters rather small. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each.

Deciduous Ornamental Trees

In this class will be found some varieties that make beautiful specimen trees, others valued for their wealth of blossoms and some "general purpose" trees. All have been carefully grown, and such as needed it pruned each year. It is advisable, however, when planting, to cut back pretty well all but a few kinds. This helps the tree to become established and lessens the risk of loss. It is easy to cut back too little, but hard to overdo it. In the hot interior valleys it is advisable to shade the trunks of this class of trees wrapping with either paper or burlap until they become well established.



ACER PLATANOIDES

Effective as a street tree or for driveways. Note the symmetrical appearance and uniform habit of growth.

ACER. Maple

Among our most ornamental and valuable deciduous trees for park and street planting. The foliage of nearly all assumes handsome autumnal tints. All have leaves with the characteristic lobes except the Box Elder, which has pinnate leaves. For Japanese Maples see Deciduous Shrubs.

A. campestre. ENGLISH CORK-BARKED MAPLE. Europe. 30 ft. Beautiful small tree of compact habit. Leaves very small compared to other Maples, dark green. Bark somewhat corky. Certain to attain popularity when better known. Bare roots, 10 to 12 ft., \$2.50 each, \$20.00 per ten.

A. macrophyllum. OREGON or LARGE-LEAVED MAPLE. Oregon; California. 100 ft. A native tree of large size. Young branches rather stout, bluish and glaucous. Leaves very large, dark green and deeply lobed. One of our best shade and avenue trees. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.00 per ten; 4 to 6 ft., \$1.20 each, \$10.00 per ten.

A. negundo californicum. CALIFORNIA BOX ELDER. 60 ft. Native variety of Eastern Box Elder. Pinnate leaves, usually of five leaflets. Young branches light green. Particularly handsome when in bloom. Bare root, 10 to 12 ft., \$2.00 each, \$17.50 per ten; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 per ten.

A. platanoides. NORWAY MAPLE. Europe; Asia. 100 ft. A large, handsome tree of rounded form, with very broad, five-lobed, dark green, shining leaves. One of the most desirable for any situation. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50 each; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25 each; 4 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., 75c each.

A. pseudo platanus. SYCAMORE MAPLE. Europe; Asia. 70 ft. A handsome tree of rapid, upright growth, with smooth, ash-gray bark. Leaves are large, five-lobed, deep green above, glaucous beneath. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., 75c each.

A. rubrum. SCARLET MAPLE. Eastern N. America. A medium, round-headed tree of slow growth here. Produces deep red blossoms, appearing before the leaves, which change to a brilliant scarlet in early autumn. Bare root, 12 to 14 ft., \$3.00 each, \$25.00 per ten.

A. saccharinum (A. dasycarpum). SILVER MAPLE; SOFT MAPLE. Eastern N. America. 120 ft. Large tree of very quick growth. Bark nearly white. Leaves are deeply lobed and very variable in form, green above and silvery beneath. Bare root, 10 to 12 ft., \$2.00 each, \$15 per ten; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 per ten.

A. saccharum. SUGAR MAPLE; ROCK MAPLE. Eastern N. America. 120 ft. A well-known tree of stately growth, fine form and foliage, which assumes beautiful autumnal tints in cold sections. Leaves rather small, three or five lobed. Bare root, 12 to 14 ft., \$2.50 each; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50 each; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25 each.

AESCULUS. Buckeye, Horse Chestnut

Ae. hippocastanum. EUROPEAN HORSE CHESTNUT. 80 ft. Sturdy tree of strong growth. Flowers white tinged with red. Pods spiny. Succeeds well in California and worthy of more extensive planting. Bare root, 14 to 16 ft., \$4.00 each; 12 to 14 ft., \$3.00 each; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.00 each.

BETULA. Birch

Trees of vigorous and upright growth, but with slender, usually drooping shoots. Leaves rather small. Will thrive even in poor soils.

B. alba. EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH. Europe to Japan. 80 ft. Medium to large tree with white bark on the older limbs and trunk. Growth somewhat irregular. At about five years the young branches assume a drooping habit. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 75c each.

B. papyrifera. CANOE BIRCH; PAPER BIRCH. Northern U. S. 100 ft. Bark on trunk and older limbs becomes paper-white similar to European Birch. The cordate leaves are very much larger and darker; dull green above. Veins on lower surface are fleshy and covered with rusty down. Very distinct. Bark used by Indians for making canoes. Bare root, 10 to 12 ft., \$3.00 each; 4 to 6 ft., \$1.25 each.

CASTANEA. Chestnut

C. sativa. ITALIAN or SPANISH CHESTNUT. Makes a fine, round-headed tree of great beauty. Flowers, in very long, slender spikes, are produced very profusely in spring. Bare root, 16 to 18 ft., \$6.00 each, \$50.00 per ten; 14 to 16 ft., \$5.00 each, \$40.00 per ten.

CATALPA

C. speciosa. HARDY CATALPA. Eastern United States. 100 ft. Very rapid-growing, tall tree with large, heart-shaped leaves, sometimes a foot long. A free bloomer, bearing panicles of white, fragrant flowers in June and July. Yields valuable timber. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50 each; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25 each; 4 to 6 ft., 75c each.

CELTIS. Nettle Tree

C. occidentalis. AMERICAN NETTLE TREE or HACK-BERRY. 120 ft. Makes larger tree than above, with smaller foliage. Branches numerous and spread horizontally. Berries orange red. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25 each.

CERCIS. Judas Tree

C. siliquastrum alba. WHITE-FLOWERING JUDAS TREE. 30 ft. Variety of preceding with pure white flowers. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$2.00 each, \$15.00 per ten; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50 each.

CRATAEGUS. Thorn; Hawthorn

Among the most showy of the smaller deciduous trees. They bloom freely in spring and most kinds bear highly ornamental berries in fall.

C. crus-galli. COCKSPUR. Eastern United States. 40 ft. Small, thorny tree, but very decorative. Bloom handsome. Fruit showy red, remaining on tree most of the winter. Bare root, 10 to 12 ft., \$2.50 each; 8 to 10 ft., \$2.00 each; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50 each.

C. monogyna stricta. PYRAMIDAL THORN. Of handsome pyramidal habit with fine foliage. A good grower. Flowers white. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$2.00 each; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50 each.

C. tomentosa. Eastern United States. 20 ft. Small tree with few or no thorns. Leaves downy. Flowers single white. Fruit is very showy, blood red. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.25 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each.

FRAXINUS. Ash

Trees of upright growth. Leaves pinnate. The following two species make excellent street trees.

F. americana. AMERICAN WHITE ASH. 120 ft. Tall tree of rapid growth, with straight, clean trunk and broad, rounded head. Bare root, 10 to 12 ft., \$2.50 each, \$20.00 per ten; 8 to 10 ft., \$2.00 each, \$15.00 per ten.

F. velutina. ARIZONA ASH. A splendid rapid growing tree for Arizona and California street and highway planting; recommended for soils tainted with alkali. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50 each.

F. potamophila. A recent introduction from China. Tree medium height and low branching; fine lacinated foliage; will stand varying conditions of soil and climate. Splendid ornamental and avenue tree. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., \$2.00 each.

LABURNUM

L. vulgare. GOLDEN CHAIN. S. Europe. 20 ft. A beautiful small tree of rather quick growth. Leaves clover-shaped, soft, pleasing green; do not change color in fall. Flowers fragrant, bright yellow, in long, drooping racemes, suggestive of yellow Wistarias borne on a tree. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50 each; 4 to 6 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10.00 per ten.

LIQUIDAMBAR

L. styraciflua. SWEET GUM. Eastern U. S. 120 ft. Forms a large tree, but of slow growth. Branches corky. Leaves star-shaped and very similar to Maple. The autumn coloring of the foliage in this climate is most gorgeous, surpassing that of any other tree. As this tree is rather difficult to transplant, all possible care should be exercised. It should be thoroughly pruned before planting and kept well watered until established again. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each.

LIRIODENDRON

L. tulipifera. TULIP TREE. Eastern U. S. 100 ft. Stately tree of moderate growth in this climate. Leaves large, rich green, somewhat violin-shaped. Flowers are handsome, cup-shaped, much resembling those of Tulip; greenish yellow, marked with orange inside. A magnificent tree as a specimen or for avenue purposes. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50 each; 4 to 6 ft., \$1.25 each.

PISTACIA. Pistachio

P. chinensis. CHINESE PISTACHIO. 75 ft. Beautiful, round-headed tree of upright growth. Leaves about ten inches long with about eleven leaflets an inch and a half long. Handsome at any time, but glorious in the fall, when the foliage becomes an intense, vivid scarlet unequaled by any other tree. Extremely rare at present, but sure to be widely planted when its adaptability to our climate and wonderful autumnal tints become better known. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each.

PLATANUS. Sycamore; Plane Tree

P. orientalis. EUROPEAN SYCAMORE; ORIENTAL PLANE. Europe and Asia. 80 ft. This splendid tree is almost perfection for street and avenue use. Without training it forms a fine, spreading, well-rounded head. Almost entirely free from disease or pests. In hot climates the trunks should be shaded when first transplanted to protect the thin bark from sunburn. Leaves are large, dark green and deeply lobed. Fruit heads

from two to four on long, drooping stalks. Bark flakes off from trunk and older limbs. Everything considered, we believe this is the very best street tree for California use and do not hesitate to recommend it most thoroughly. Bare root, 12 to 14 ft., \$2.50 each, \$22.50 per ten; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.00 each, \$18.00 per ten; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50 each; 4 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each.



THE LOMBARDY POPLAR

Fine for street and country highway plantings. The columnar habit and great height suggest its wide uses. The picture shows a section of a large block.

POPULUS. Poplar

Trees of very rapid growth. Wood soft and brittle. Leaves tremble in the faintest breeze. Among the very easiest trees to transplant and will thrive almost anywhere.

P. balsamifera. BALSAM POPLAR; BALM OF GILEAD. 75 ft. Tall, large-headed tree of wonderfully rapid growth. Bark green on younger branches. Leaves dark green above, lighter beneath. Will thrive anywhere, and, at least when young, is the fastest growing tree in our entire collection. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10.00 per ten; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per ten; 4 to 6 ft., 75c each, \$6.50 per ten; 3 to 4 ft., 60c each, \$5.00 per ten.

P. deltoides carolinensis. CAROLINA POPLAR. A very rapid-growing variety with large leaves; grows to a large size in short time. Valuable for street planting. Bare root, 14 to 16 ft., \$2.50 each, \$22.50 per ten; 12 to 14 ft., \$2.00 each, \$18.00 per ten; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50 each, \$13.50 per ten; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10.00 per ten.

P. nigra italica. LOMBARDY POPLAR. 100 ft. Widely known and esteemed for its decided individuality. Grows to a great height; narrow and columnar. Forms a strong contrast with most other trees, hence of great value in landscape work. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., 75c each, \$6.50 per ten; 3 to 4 ft., 60c each, \$5.00 per ten.

ROBINIA. Locust

Flowering trees of varying growth. All have pinnate leaves and pea-shaped flowers in drooping clusters. Some are thorny.

R. hispida. ROSE ACACIA. Naturally of weak, shrubby growth. When grafted on vigorous stock it forms a small tree. Easily distinguished from Pink-Flowering Locust by the larger, deeper pink flower and by the short, soft bristles on most parts of the plant. This species succeeds well in California and is highly prized as a beautiful flowering tree. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each.

R. pseudacacia. COMMON or BLACK LOCUST. 80 ft. A native American tree of extremely rapid growth, valuable for timber as well as quite ornamental. The flowers are in long, pendulous racemes, white and very fragrant, appearing in June. Will flourish in many places where no other tree will succeed. Bare root, 12 to 14 ft., \$2.00 each; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50 each; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per ten.

R. pseudacacia decaisneana. PINK-FLOWERING LOCUST. Remarkable for its vigorous growth and fine, pink-colored flowers, which it produces in great abundance. Entirely distinct from Rose Acacia, which see above. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each.

SOPHORA

S. japonica. PAGODA TREE. Asia. 60 ft. A handsome tree of medium size, with dark green bark. Leaves are pinnate; leaflets dark green above, lighter beneath. Bears small, cream-colored, pea-shaped flowers in racemes about a foot long. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.00 per ten.

SORBUS

S. aucuparia. EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH; ROWAN TREE. 40 ft. Handsome, small tree of erect growth. Leaves pinnate, leaflets serrate. Flowers white, in flat clusters, four or five inches broad, followed by rather large, red berries. Very handsome at any season. Bare root, 10 to 12 ft., \$3.00 each, \$25.00 per ten; 8 to 10 ft., \$2.00 each, \$18.00 per ten.

TILIA. Linden

Fine, stately trees of large size and rapid growth. Leaves large and heart-shaped. Flowers yellow, in drooping clusters; intensely fragrant. Well liked by bees for the very abundant nectar. Fine for street and boulevard planting, and as specimens in parks and gardens.

T. americana. AMERICAN LINDEN; BASSWOOD. Eastern U. S. 75 ft. Fine tree of rapid, erect growth when young, but ultimately forming a fine, broad, round head. Leaves large, light green. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., 75c each.

T. platyphyllos. EUROPEAN LINDEN; LIME TREE. Europe. 90 ft. The celebrated European street tree. Similar to American, but has smaller, deeper green leaves and red or yellow branches. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each.

ULMUS. Elm

Widely known and popular trees. All are of rapid, erect growth and several species are well adapted for street planting. Very easily transplanted.

U. americana. AMERICAN or WHITE ELM. United States. 120 ft. A magnificent tree, native from the Rockies to the Atlantic. Growth is erect, with smaller branches drooping when old. Grows rapidly here. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$2.00 each; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50 each.

U. campestris latifolia. BROAD-LEAVED ENGLISH ELM. Handsome variety. Leaves larger and smoother than the type, appearing earlier in the spring and retained later in the fall. Bare root, 2 to 3 inch diameter, 18 to 20 ft., \$5.00 each, \$40.00 per ten.

U. scabra huntingdoni. HUNTINGDON ELM. Of very erect habit and rapid, vigorous growth. Bark clean and smooth. Foliage dense, leaves large, dark green, remaining on the tree until late. Fine for street and avenue planting. The handsomest of all Elms. Bare root, 3 to 4 inch diameter, \$6.00 each; 2 to 3 inch diameter, \$5.00 each.

Winter and Spring Flowering Trees

As harbingers of spring in all delicate hues and colors of beautiful blossoms, no group of shrubs and trees makes so strong an appeal as the flowering apple, apricot, almond, cherry, peach and plum. The earliness of the flowers, which burst forth in all their gorgeous beauty of varying shades, from pure white to deep rose red, before the appearance of foliage, give an individuality to the garden that is not only pleasing but a joy and a gratification. Beyond the beautiful blooms, most of the varieties produce highly colored fruits and a pleasing foliage. After flowering they must be carefully pruned in order to induce the growth of flowering wood for the following year. No garden, whether large or small, can afford to be without an assortment of these popular flowering trees. All are of easy culture, thrive in any good garden soil and flourish under varying conditions.

CYDONIA. Quince

C. japonica. JAPAN SCARLET QUINCE. China; Japan. 8 ft. An old favorite. Flowers brilliant scarlet. Makes an impassable and beautiful flowering hedge. Bare root, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00 each.

PRUNUS. Flowering Peach

P. persica. FLOWERING PEACH. Highly prized for the great masses of double flowers borne early in spring before leaves appear. For best results they should be heavily pruned each year as soon as they have finished blooming. There are several forms and colors as follows:

Double Red. Semi-double, bright red.

Double Rose. Double, pale rose.

Double White. Double, pure white.

Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each.

PRUNUS. Flowering Plum

P. pissardi. PURPLE-LEAVED PLUM. Very ornamental small tree. Leaves deep purple in spring, gradually becoming greenish. Flowers numerous, white, appearing before leaves. Fruit reddish purple. Doubly beautiful and desirable for both blossom and foliage. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., \$2.50 each.

P. "Vesuvius." BURBANK'S PURPLE-LEAVED PLUM. Differs from common Purple-Leaved Plum in its more vigorous growth, with longer, willowy branches and much larger, longer leaves. Color of foliage is very pronounced and held well through the season. It is of a rich metallic crimson color, with a crumpled surface like a Coleus. Very fine. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each.

PYRUS. Flowering Apple

P. atropurpurea. Growth strong. Flowers semi-double, along stems, deep purplish red in bud, shell pink when open. March and April. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.25 each.

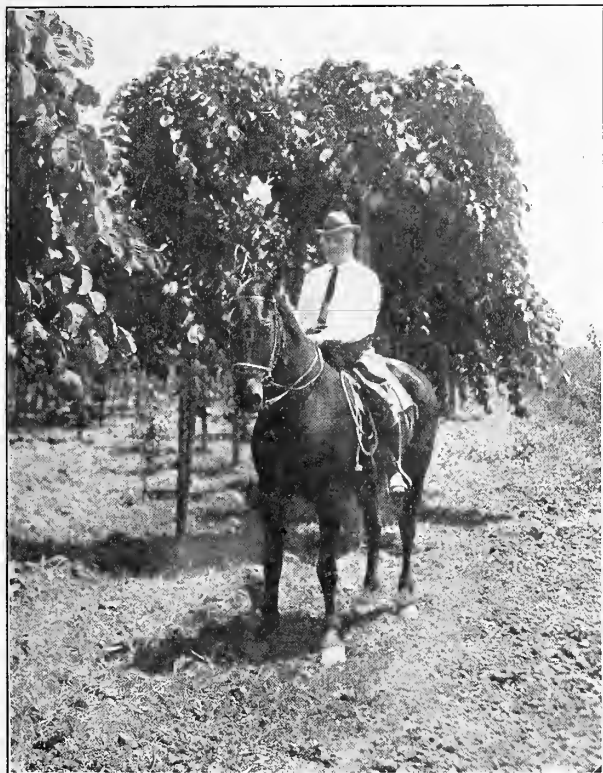
P. floribunda halliana. Dwarf, compact tree. Flowers semi-double, deep rose and do not fade; produced in drooping clusters. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.25 each.

P. niedwetzkyana. A curiosity from Siberia. The entire tree—bark, wood, fruit and foliage, except old leaves—is red. Free bloomer and bears edible fruit. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.25 each.

P. spectabilis roseo pleno. Flowers very large, semi-double, pink. Fragrant. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.25 each.

Deciduous Weeping Trees

Beautiful specimen trees, sharply distinguished from the preceding class by their habit of growth, which renders them invaluable for making a contrast in large plantings. Varying in size from the diminutive Weeping Cherry to large trees like the Weeping Willow, they offer a wide range for choice. In waterside planting the use of this class of tree is imperative if natural landscape effects are to be reproduced. They require little or no pruning.



ULMUS SCABRA PENDULA

The "Camperdown Weeping Elm," especially ornamental as a specimen tree on the lawn. The large specimens we are offering will give immediate and substantial effects.

MORUS. Mulberry

M. alba tatarica pendula. TEA'S WEEPING MULBERRY. Graceful and hardy weeping tree, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground. Bare root, 6 to 7 ft., \$7.00 each.

SALIX. Willow

S. babylonica. WEEPING WILLOW. The common and well-known Weeping Willow. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each.

S. babylonica aurea. GOLDEN WEEPING WILLOW. Variety of preceding of identical habit. Differs in the intense golden hue of the branches, making it particularly handsome during the winter. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each.

ULMUS. Elm

U. scabra pendula. CAMPERDOWN ELM. Always top grafted. Limbs grow outward and downward, giving the trees a remarkably picturesque aspect. Bare root, 4 to 6 inch diameter, head spread of 10 to 12 ft., \$15.00 each; 3 to 4 inch diameter, head spread of 8 to 10 ft., \$12.50 each; 2 to 3 inch diameter, head spread of 6 to 8 ft., \$8.00 each.

Deciduous Shrubs

The term shrubbery is usually applied to woody plants of comparatively small size. The line of distinction is often narrow, but a shrub has, as a rule, a number of stems springing from the ground while a tree has a single stem. Interpersed among larger trees, many varieties when in flower give life to a landscape effect which would otherwise be dull and displeasing to the eye. In grouping shrubs, the aim of the gardener should be to have the taller growing kinds serve as a background, aiming to have a gradual slope to the lower growing kinds. The ultimate effect of the grouping should be to have a continuous mass of varying foliage. As a boundary or screen for dividing fields or hiding unsightly fences, or for a background for flower gardens, they are unsurpassed. A good rule is to prune shrubs after they have finished blooming. This is necessary with such as bloom from the old wood of the previous season; observation will show which these are. To prune when dormant spoils their chances of flowering. Those which bloom from new wood of the current season's growth can be pruned either when dormant or after flowering. By pruning we do not mean shearing, which is good for hedges but not for single plants.

BERBERIS. Barberry

Low growing shrubs, rich in their variety of leaf and habit. They are very attractive in the spring with their bright orange yellow flowers and in the fall with their red, dark blue or nearly black fruits. Desirable for hedges, grouping and border effects.

B. thunbergi. THUNBERG'S BARBERRY. 4 ft. Handsome, low-growing shrub. The branches arch outward in a very graceful manner. Leaves rather small and color beautiful in fall. Flowers borne singly along the branches; berries bright red. Very fine. Bare roots, 2 to 3 ft., 75c each, \$6.50 per ten; 1½ to 2 ft., 60c each, \$5.00 per ten.

B. vulgaris. COMMON BARBERRY. Europe; Asia. 8 ft. Branches grooved; leaves one to two inches long. Flowers and berries in numerous drooping racemes all along branches. Berries purple or red. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 75c each, \$6.00 per ten; 2 to 3 ft., 50c each, \$4.00 per ten.

B. vulgaris atropurpurea. PURPLE-LEAVED BARBERRY. A very handsome variety of the preceding, with purple leaves. Probably the best shrub of its color. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

CAESALPINIA. Poinciana

C. gilliesi. S. America. 10 ft. Tall shrub or sometimes small tree. Growth very vigorous. Leaves double pinnate with small leaflets. Flowers large and borne in clusters, extremely showy, having light yellow petals and long, brilliant red stamens. Blooms almost continuously all summer. Sometimes called "Bird of Paradise Flower," a name that is also applied to *Strelitzia reginae*. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c each; 1½ to 2 ft., 50c each.

CALYCANTHUS

C. floridus. SWEET-SCENTED SHRUB. S. E. United States. 6 ft. Flowers reddish brown. Entire plant fragrant. Summer bloomer. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

CARYOPTERIS

C. mastacanthus. BLUE SPIREA. China. 5 ft. Shrub of moderate, compact growth, with opposite, gray, downy leaves. Flowers bright blue, small but in large clusters in axils of leaves. In bloom all through the summer. Very valuable for its unusual color and long blooming period. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c each, \$6.50 per ten; 1½ to 2 ft., 60c each, \$5.00 per ten.

CHILOPSIS.

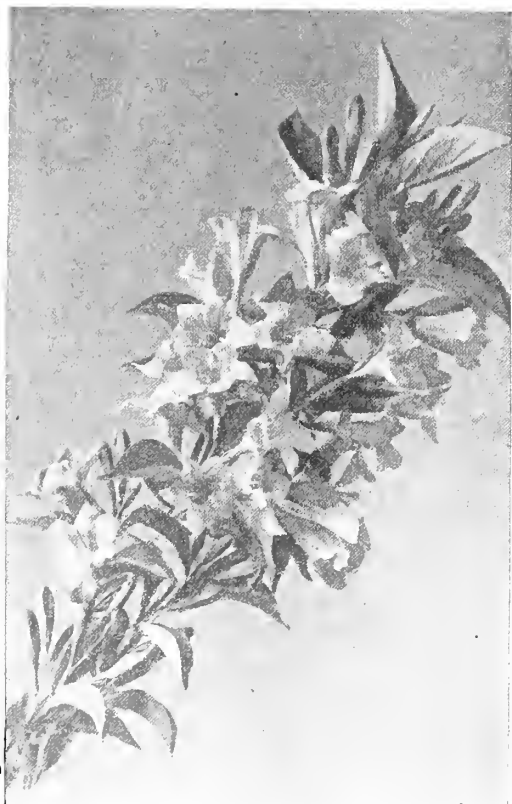
C. saligna. FLOWERING DESERT WILLOW. 20 ft. Low spreading tree with willow-like foliage and an abundance of lilac pink flowers in summer. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each.

C. saligna alba. Much like the preceding, only the flowers are white. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

CORNUS. Dogwood

Medium-sized shrubs and small trees with white flowers in numerous clusters. (*C. florida* has large flowers.) Of easy culture and extremely hardy. Exceptionally beautiful in most any situation.

C. alba sibirica. SIBERIAN DOGWOOD. 10 ft. Growth erect. Branches bright red, particularly conspicuous in winter. Flowers creamy; berries light blue. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

**DIERVILLA FLORIDA**

An old favorite. Flowers large and pink in color; fall bloomer.

C. florida. FLOWERING DOGWOOD. N. America. 15 ft. Large shrub or small tree. Differs from the others in having each flower cluster surrounded by four large, white bracts, the whole looking like a very large flower. Leaves large, dark green, turning bright red in fall. Native of Eastern States; rare in California. Bare root, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c each.

C. paucinervis. Young branches, reddish brown; leaves short stalked, of firm texture, dark green above and pale green beneath; flowers creamy white in umbels; fruit black. Handsome half evergreen. Bare root, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c each.

C. sanguinea. Europe; Asia. 12 ft. Large shrub with blood-red branches. Leaves downy on both sides. Flowers greenish white, in dense clusters. Berries black. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each, \$13.50 per ten; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10.00 per ten.

CORYLUS. Filbert

C. maxima purpurea. PURPLE-LEAVED FILBERT. Large shrub with large, round leaves, intensely dark, bronzy purple in spring, becoming greenish toward fall. Very distinct even among other purple-leaved trees and shrubs. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each.

DEUTZIA

Beautiful, free blooming, Asiatic shrubs with bell-shaped flowers produced during spring and early summer. Should be more widely planted in California for their gorgeous color effects in the garden and shrubbery.

D. fortunei. 6 ft. Handsome hybrid of strong growth. Flowers are large, single and pure white. Bare roots, 2 to 3 ft., 75c each, \$6.00 per ten.

D. gracilis rosea. 3 ft. One of our daintiest and most graceful flowering shrubs. Branches are extremely slender and arching, covered with a profusion of small, beautifully formed flowers, which are bright pink in the bud and pale flesh when fully opened. Altogether a most charming plant. Bare root, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00 each.

D. lemoinei. 3 ft. Growth similar to preceding, but a little more vigorous. Flowers pure white. Very free flowering. Bare root, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25 each.

D. "Pride of Rochester." Tall growing. Flowers large and double; white, slightly tinged pink on back of petals. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each; 1½ to 2 ft., 75c each.

D. scabra plena (D. crenata rosea plena). 6 ft. Growth like preceding; leaves lighter green. Flowers double; white, tinged rose outside. Bare root, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c each.

DIERVILLA. Weigela

A most desirable class of free-flowering shrubs. In late spring they are simply a mass of trumpet-shaped flowers showing a profusion of bloom that is almost unequaled. Colors in the different varieties range from nearly white through pink to deep red and crimson. Their striking foliage contrasts finely with other shrubs, while for borders and interspersed among groups of trees they are very effective. Prune after flowering in the summer.

D. florida (Weigela rosea). China. 6 ft. An old favorite and probably still the most popular. Flowers pink, large and borne in the utmost profusion. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

D. hendersoni. Growth upright and compact. Flowers deep rose. Bare root, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c each.

D. van houttei. Growth strong and spreading. Flowers pink, shaded carmine. Bare root, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c each.

ELAEAGNUS

E. longipes. Japan; China. 6 ft. Very ornamental shrub of spreading habit. Branchlets ruddy brown. Leaves silvery, brown dotted beneath. Flowers small but numerous, yellowish white and fragrant, followed by scarlet fruits nearly an inch long, on elongated stalks. The fruit is not only edible, but adds greatly to the effect of the plant. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each.

E. angustifolia. RUSSIAN OLIVE. 10 ft. A large shrub with silvery spiny branches; leaves light green above and silvery white beneath, lanceolate, two to three inches long; flowers bell-shaped, yellow within and silvery on the outside, berries lemon yellow. Bare root, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c each.

EVONYMUS

E. alata. Spreading shrub; branches stiff with two to four corky wings; leaves elliptical at both ends, sharply toothed; turn bright crimson in fall. One of the handsomest of the species. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00 each.

EXOCHORDA

E. grandiflora. PEARL BUSH. China. 10 ft. Large shrub, blooming early in spring, when the entire plant is covered with purest white blossoms. The common name is from the pearly flower buds, which are globular just before they open. The finest white flowering shrub of early spring. Bare root, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c each.

FORSYTHIA. Golden Bell

F. suspensa. China. 8 ft. Rather tall, but with very drooping branches. Can be trained over arbors. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

F. suspensa fortunei. A variety of more upright and vigorous growth. Petals more slender. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c each; potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

HIBISCUS. Althea. Rose of Sharon.

Large, much branched shrubs. Leaves appear rather late in spring and flowers in a variety of colors in late summer and fall. The following varieties differ only in color; all have double flowers.

H. Duchesse de Brabant. Red; strong grower. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; 2 to 3 ft 75c each.

H. elegantissima. White, crimson at the base. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

H. Jeanne d'Arc. Pure white. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

HYDRANGEA

These ornamental, large leaved plants with their enormous corymbs of beautifully colored flowers are worthy of the most extensive cultivation. Conditions favoring their most rapid development are found in cool coast climates. In the interior valleys they require partial shade, and must be well supplied with moisture to bring out their many fine points.



HYDRANGEA HORTENSIS

Desirable for shady situations and popular for its enormous cymes of flowers and large foliage.

H. arborescens sterilis. HILLS OF SNOW. 10 ft. Native American shrub, considered in the East to be the best acquisition in years. Cymes shaped like our common pink variety, but snow white. Blooms from early to late summer. Of great value for sections too cold for the hortensis types. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each.

H. hortensis. China; Japan. 8 ft. The most common form in California. Large leaves, practically an evergreen; pink flowers in immense cymes one foot in diameter. Blooms all summer. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00 each; potted 1½ to 2 ft., 75c each.

H. French hybrids. Recent French introduction, all large flowered, colors varying from deep pink and white. Balled 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00 each.

KERRIA (Corchorus)

K. japonica. JAPANESE ROSE. Japan. Shrub having numerous, very erect, long and slender branches with bright green bark. Flowers are clear yellow, similar to a small, single rose. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 60c each.

K. japonica flore pleno. DOUBLE-FLOWERING KERRIA. Variety of stronger growth with very double flowers. Free blooming and deservedly popular. Bare roots, 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

LAGERSTROEMIA. Crape Myrtle

Strong growing shrubs, adapting themselves to almost any soil condition, and should have a place in every garden. The leaves are bright green, retaining their fresh color all summer; the flowers are produced in very large panicles at the ends of the branches during the entire season.

L. indica purpurea. China. 20 ft. Shrub or small tree with very smooth bark. Foliage somewhat scanty. Flowers purple. The Crape Myrtles are very desirable shrubs, being in bloom through most of the summer. Bare root, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25 each.

L. indica alba. WHITE CRAPE MYRTLE. Asia. A very rare and beautiful shrub with leaves ovate, dark lustrous green. Flowers very much crimped, pure white and ruffled. Seems to be exceptionally well adapted to our interior climates. Bare root, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00 each.

L. indica rosea. A rapid grower with rosy pink flowers; free blooming. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25 each.

L. indica rubra. Much like the preceding, only the flowers are a pronounced bright red. Bare root, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25 each.

LEYCESTERIA

L. elegans. 12 ft. Rare and handsome shrub of strong growth. Flowers white, slightly tinged purple, in drooping racemes. Berries and bracts surrounding them turn vivid purple, making a striking contrast with the green foliage and branches. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25 each.

LIPPIA

L. citriodora. LEMON VERBENA. S. America. 12 ft. Well-known old favorite. Foliage strongly lemon scented. Flowers are lavender or nearly white, minute, borne in a delicate, loose panicle. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

LONICERA. Honeysuckle

L. tatarica. TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. Asia. 10 ft. Compact, much-branched, leafy shrub of pleasing appearance. Bears small, pink flowers of typical Honeysuckle form. Not at all climbing. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each.

L. morrowi. JAPANESE BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. Japan. 4 to 5 ft. Leaves oval, dark green above and gray beneath; flowers pure white, changing to yellow; berries red or yellow and showy. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each.

L. ruprechtiana. MANCHURIAN HONEYSUCKLE. Manchuria. 8 to 12 ft. Broad, lanceolate leaves, dark green in color; flowers pure white, changing to yellow; berries orange red, distinct and attractive. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each.

PHILADELPHUS. The Mock Oranges

A very vigorous class of shrubs, with large, handsome foliage and with white showy flowers in terminal racemes, or solitary on short branchlets, appearing in May and June. Very fragrant with an odor of the orange blossom, hence the name. They are well adapted to shrubberies, thriving in any well drained soil. Most of the varieties form large sized shrubs 12 to 15 feet high. Pruning should be done after flowering.

P. coronarius. GARLAND SYRINGA. Europe; Asia. 10 ft. Flowers creamy white, medium-sized, in very short, dense racemes; as fragrant as orange blossoms. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

P. inodorus (P. grandiflorus). LARGE-FLOWERED SYRINGA. S. E. United States. 10 ft. Of stronger growth than the common Garland. Flowers borne profusely and larger, but not so fragrant. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

P. banquet blanc. (Lemoine). Large and showy white flowers, borne in great profusion. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each.

PUNICA. Pomegranate

The flowering Pomegranates are of very great value. Perfectly adapted to our climate, they are in bloom throughout the summer, lending their brilliant coloring at a period when it is greatly needed and appreciated. Foliage is neat, glossy and handsome, with ruddy tints on new growth. Should be a feature in every garden.

Double Red. Flowers large, very double and brilliant scarlet. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

Double White. Flowers medium-sized, creamy white or light yellow. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c. each.

Mad. Legrelle. Handsome variegated form. Flowers full and double, light red, conspicuously edged with white. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each.

P. granatum nana. DWARF POMEGRANATE. Very low, compact, free-flowering form. Flowers red, semi-double. Fine for low hedges. Bare root, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50 each.

RHUS. Sumach

Few shrubs are more picturesque or so little used. Their beauty lies in the gorgeousness of their foliage and in the Smoke Tree in the downy masses surrounding the seeds in mid-summer, apparently enveloping the trees in puffs of smoke.

R. cotinus. PURPLE FRINGE; SMOKE TREE. Asia. 15 ft. Well-known large shrub with rounded leaves. Flowers borne in peculiar, pale purple, plummy masses. Entirely unique. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each.

R. cotinus atropurpurea. DARK PURPLE FRINGE. A variety of preceding, distinguished by much darker and more compact flower clusters. Foliage colors brilliant red in autumn. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each.

RIBES. Currant

Shrubs blooming in early spring. The different kinds are very distinct in color and growth. All bloom profusely and are highly attractive. Thrive in any soil or situation; good for grouping and borders.

R. aureum. YELLOW-FLOWERING CURRANT. Foliage shiny. Flowers, yellow, tipped with red, are borne in small clusters all along branches; have a pleasing spicy fragrance. Bare roots, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., 75c. each.

R. gordonianum. Hybrid between preceding and following. Growth loose and spreading. Flowers crimson, marked with yellow. Bare roots, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., 75c. each.

R. sanguineum. RED-FLOWERING CURRANT. California. Handsome shrub with five-lobed, rounded leaves and ruddy branches. Flowers, borne in drooping racemes, are a beautiful shade of rosy red or very deep pink. Berries large, glaucous blue. Both foliage and flowers are very handsome. Bare root, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c. each.

SAMBUCUS. Elder

Large shrubs of erect, extremely rapid growth, with large, pinnate leaves; flowers white, small, in large cymes. Extremely hardy and useful in the garden beautification.

S. canadensis aurea. GOLDEN ELDER. Foliage deep yellow throughout the season. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each.

S. canadensis laciniata. CUT-LEAVED ELDER. Foliage dark green and deeply cut. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each.

S. canadensis alba variegata. VARIEGATED ELDER. Foliage strongly marked with creamy white. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each.

SPIRAEA. Spirea

Medium-sized shrubs of free blooming habit, varying in appearance, color of flowers and manner of blooming. All have very small flowers borne in compact clusters of different forms. Do well in any ordinary good garden soil.

S. aitchersonii. Decorative shrub of spreading habit; foliage pinnated and of a beautiful bronzy hue; flowers in panicles and pure white in color. A new introduction from France; unusually fine. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., 75c. each.

S. assurgens. Like the preceding, varying only in habit of growth, which is less robust. Bare root, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c. each.

S. bumalda (Anthony Waterer). Dwarf but erect form, growing about three feet high. Flowers bright crimson, in flattened heads at end of branches. Blooms about midsummer. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c. each.

S. californica. Growth erect, about six feet high. Flowers reddish pink, in elongated, dense, terminal panicles. Blooms during summer months. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c. each, \$6.00 per ten.



SPIRAEA CANTONIENSIS

Spireas do well in any garden soil and possess decidedly decorative values in garden making.

S. cantoniensis (S. reevesi; S. lanceolata). China; Japan. 8 ft. Medium-sized shrub with long narrow, leaves. Flowers pure white and large for the genus, borne most profusely in dense heads. Practically evergreen, as it holds most of its leaves over winter. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c. each; 1½ to 2 ft., 60c. each.

S. cantoniensis flore pleno. Variety of preceding with very double flowers. Bare root, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c. each.

S. van houttei. Garden hybrid. Moderate size. Branches arching and drooping with the weight of the flowers, which are borne so freely in spring as to cover plant completely with a mass of snowy bloom. Very beautiful and extremely hardy. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c. each, \$6.00 per ten; 1½ to 2 ft., 60c. each, \$5.00 per ten.

SYMPHORICARPOS. Snowberry

Slender shrubs with fine branches, valued chiefly for their ornamental fruits which remain on the plants for a long period. They are unexcelled for massing and grouping; do well in shady situations and in a variety of soils.

S. occidentalis. WESTERN SNOWBERRY. 5 ft. Native shrub of spreading, arching growth, bearing small, pink flowers and showy clusters of very large, clear white berries at ends of branches. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c. each.

S. racemosus. EASTERN SNOWBERRY. 5 ft. Indigenous to Eastern States and similar to preceding, but of more erect growth. Fruiting habit about the same. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., 75c. each.

S. vulgaris. INDIAN CURRANT; RED-FRUITED SNOWBERRY. Eastern U. S. 4 ft. Habit similar to the others, but somewhat more compact. Loaded during fall and winter with a profuse crop of dark red, small berries in dense clusters. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c. each.

SYRINGA. Lilac

This class of beautiful flowering shrubs should be represented by one or more specimens in every garden. They do well in all soils, are extremely hardy and are among the best of our beautiful spring flowering shrubs. There are a large number of hybrids of *Syringa Vulgaris* or Common Lilac and our collection comprises a selection of the best. Their fragrance, great range of colors, from dark purple to lilac, pink and white, gives them a prestige as spring flowering plants. Immediately after blooming they should be pruned.

COMMON SORTS

S. chinensis sougeana (S. rothomagensis rubra). Flowers single, red, in very large, showy panicles on long stems. Early and fine for cutting. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each.

S. vulgaris alba. COMMON WHITE LILAC. Bears small panicles of pure white and very fragrant flowers. Bare root, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c. each.

S. vulgaris purpurea. COMMON PURPLE LILAC. The old, best known sort. Bare root, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c. each.

GRAFTED SORTS

S. alba graniflora. Purest white, single; panicles very large and loose. Growth vigorous. Bare root, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c. each.

S. comte de paris. Red in bud; bluish purple when open. Very fine blooming and later than most. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each.

S. gigantea. Light blue, single; both flowers and panicles extremely large. Growth upright and very strong. Bluest of all. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each.

S. lemoinei. Lilac blue, nearly lavender. Very double with pointed petals; panicles compact, slender and pointed. Entirely distinct in every way. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each.

S. marie legraye. White; single. Extremely free flowering even when small. Bare root, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c. each.

S. michel buchner. Pale lilac, very double; panicles small and compact. Very fragrant. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each.

S. persian cut leaved. Pale lilac; single; panicles loose on very long stems. Leaves deeply cut. Very free bloomer and fine for cutting. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c. each; 1½ to 2 ft., 60c. each.

S. rubra major. Purplish red; single. Upright grower. Panicles on long stems; fine for cutting. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25 each.

TAMARIX. Tamarisk

Elegant, fine foliage and handsome flowering shrub, thriving in all soils; one of the best plants for growing near the seashore, as it will bear wind exposure with impunity. Does well also in the interior, thriving under trying conditions where other plants fail. Flowers pink, long, tapering panicles.

T. algerica. Growth spreading. Foliage grayish green. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c. each, \$6.00 per ten.

T. hispida aestivalis. Has the unusual and valuable habit of blooming twice a year, in spring and again in late summer. Growth slender and upright. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.25 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per ten; 2 to 3 ft., 75c. each, \$6.00 per ten.

T. odessana Asia. Growth erect and compact. Foliage plummy. Appearance entirely distinct from the others. Can be trained into quite a tree. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.25 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per ten; 2 to 3 ft., 75c. each, \$6.00 per ten.

T. parviflora purpurea. Growth strong and upright. Makes a good tree. Blooms after the others. Extremely free bloomer. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 75c. each, \$6.00 per ten; 2 to 3 ft., 60c. each, \$5.00 per ten.

VIBURNUM. Snowball

There are but few deciduous shrubs that will thrive with less care than the Viburnums. They are attractive as specimen plants and for grouping. No garden can afford to be without one or more of these popular plants.

V. opulus sterile. COMMON SNOWBALL. Well-known shrub, bearing large, globular clusters of white flowers during late spring. Foliage colors brilliantly in fall. Bare root, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c. each.

V. tomentosum plicatum. JAPANESE SNOWBALL. Flower heads rather smaller, but borne more profusely. Leaves strongly plaited and not lobed. Makes a more compact shrub than the common variety. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each.

Climbing and Trailing Plants

No class of plants are of wider use nor add so much to the beauty of California home plant adornment as the climbers and trailers. Doing well in most any good garden soil, and of easy culture, makes them favorites in any garden. Their grateful shade on porch and veranda, their beautiful foliage and flowers on pergolas, fences and coverings for unsightly objects lend a charm to the garden that is to be attained by no other class of plants. The varieties we offer are particularly adapted to prevailing conditions of soils and climates in California, and especially in the Northern coastal region. Certain varieties will cling to stone and brick walls, others to trellis and fences, and still others over broad surfaces by reason of their sprawling habits; this is made possible by their varying habits of growth, some by twining, others by tendrils and some by rootlets.

ACTINIDIA

A. chinensis. China. Very strong-growing, twining, deciduous climber. Leaves very large, rounded, downy beneath. Branchlets and leafstalks are densely covered with bright red hairs. Flowers, about two inches broad with five spreading petals and a mass of stamens, are creamy white, soon turning yellow. Quite out of the ordinary in every way. In 4-inch pots, \$1.00 each.

AKEBIA

Handsome twining vines with dense, semi-evergreen foliage. Flowers borne in early spring, are small, in short racemes, a peculiar shade of livid purple.

A. lobata. China; Japan. Leaves of three large leaflets, deeply or slightly lobed, sometimes only wavy-margined. Foliage very dense. Rare. In 6-inch pots, \$1.00 each.

A. quinata. China; Japan. Leaves of five small leaflets. Foliage more graceful and less dense than preceding. In 6-inch pots, \$1.00 each.

AMPELOPSIS

Well-known deciduous vines climbing by tendrils. All assume most gorgeous autumnal tints, Virginia Creeper first and Boston Ivy later. Both types are extremely hardy.

A. quinquefolia. VIRGINIA CREEPER; WOODBINE. Eastern U. S. Very well-known. Leaves large with five leaflets. Berries dark purple with a bloom, borne on red stalks. Foliage colors a most intense scarlet early in the fall. In 6-inch pots, \$1.25 each, \$10.00 per ten.

A. tricuspidata (A. veitchi). BOSTON IVY; JAPAN IVY. China; Japan. Perfectly distinct from Virginia Creeper. Leaves on very young plants are divided into three separate leaflets, but on older plants are merely three-lobed. Foliage is dense and very glossy. Tendrils furnished with small discs, which adhere tenaciously to brick, stone or even wood. Foliage turns yellow and red in fall later than Virginia Creeper and persists longer. It is sometimes supposed that there is a large-leaved and small-leaved variety, but this is incorrect, as close observation will show that while the leaves produced on the spurs may be several inches broad and have a stalk nearly a foot long, those on the growing shoots of same plant will be exceedingly small, with stalks under an inch in length. In 4-inch pots, 60c. each, \$5.00 per ten.

ARISTOLOCHIA

A. macrophylla. DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. A hardy vine producing a dense shade; leaves broad, large, bright green; flowers purplish and yellow-green, solitary or two or three together from the axils of the leaves, resembling a pipe. In 4-inch pots, 75c. each.

BIGNONIA. Trumpet Flower

Among the climbing vines, these beautiful plants are deserving of far more attention than they have ever received. Their flowers are large, showy, of the most delicate shades and colors. For covering walls, rocks, trellis-work, or for climbing trees they have few equals. Some varieties are very hardy while others will only thrive in localities where severe frosts do not occur.

B. cherere. Mexico. Leaflets long. Branches inclined to be square. Flowers about four inches long, blood red, yellow at base. Very handsome species. In 6-inch pots, \$1.50 each.

B. speciosa. Argentina. Leaflets glossy. Flowers lilac and yellow inside the tube, but lavender on the flaring lobes. Free bloomer. In 6-inch pots, \$1.50 each.

B. grandiflora (B. chinensis). CHINESE TRUMPET VINE. Foliage similar to common Trumpet vine; flowers of similar color but shorter, more flaring and much larger spreading lobes, borne in large, open panicles. Makes a beautiful display nearly all summer; superior to the common form. In 5-inch pots, \$1.25 each.

B. australis. WONGA-WONGA VINE. Australia. Evergreen twining vine of strong and rapid growth and particularly valuable for its beautiful, dark green, glossy foliage; leaflets large; flowers small and borne profusely in early spring, creamy white and violet spot inside. In 4-inch pots, \$1.00 each.

B. tweediana. Argentina. Leaflets long and narrow. Flowers lemon-yellow and usually broader than long. The vine itself is very graceful and handsome and will climb very high. The tendrils are hooked and adhere readily to brick, stone, cement and wood. In 4-inch pots, 75c. each



BIGNONIA VENUSTA

All the Bignonias are fine as climbers and trailers, and should have a place in all ornamental plantings.

B. venusta. Brazil. Leaflets in threes, dark green, somewhat glossy. Flowers are about three inches long, tubular, in large and numerous clusters; bright orange. Blooms during the winter and early spring. Slightly tender until well established. Where it will thrive it is one of the most gorgeous flowering vines. In 4-inch pots, \$1.00 each.

B. violacea. Attractive; flowers a delicate shade of lavender; foliage bright, glossy green; rapid grower and does well in any good garden soil and situation; hardy. In 6-inch pots, \$1.50 each.

BOUGAINVILLEA

Very showy evergreen climbers from South America, with insignificant red flowers surrounded by three very showy bracts appearing like flowers and usually so-called. Leaves thick and large, bright green. Bracts crimson lake. Quite hardy and very profuse bloomer.

B. spectabilis. Leaves large and bright green; flowers brilliant rose magenta; vine a rapid and robust grower, attaining an immense size; a gorgeous sight when in full bloom. In 6-inch pots, \$1.50 each.

B. spectabilis lateritia. While considered a variety of the foregoing it is absolutely distinct. The leaves and shoots are very downy; the flowers are usually called brick red when grown outside, but occasionally verge to a deep wine color. Grown under glass they are a beautiful salmon rose. There is nothing more difficult to propagate, so that plants are always very scarce and high-priced. Will stand but very little frost. In 5-inch pots, \$3.00 each.

CISSUS

C. striata (Ampelopsis sempervirens). EVERGREEN AMPELOPSIS. Very handsome vine of much more dainty appearance than the deciduous kinds. Leaves small, palmate, with five dark green leaflets. Adheres by tendrils. Rare, but well-liked where known. In 4-inch pots, 75c. each.

CLEMATIS

Well-known deciduous climbers clinging by their twining leafstalks. Flowers vary greatly in size, color and time of blooming. Perfectly hardy here. They require rich, light soil, plenty of moisture with good drainage.

C. montana. Himalaya Mts. A great favorite in California. Flowers fragrant, rather small, four sepals, almost pure white. Strong grower. Blooms very early in the spring. In 4-inch pots, 75c. each.

C. montana rubens. A beautiful variety. Growth and habit identical with type, but flowers are deep pink in bud, lightening to blush as they open. In 4-inch pots, 75c. each.

C. paniculata. Japan. Flowers white, fragrant, very small, but borne in the greatest profusion during late summer. In 4-inch pots, 75c. each, \$6.50 per ten.

LARGE FLOWERING VARIETIES

Duchess of Edinburg. Medium-sized, pure white, very double, fragrant. In 5-inch pots, \$1.50 each.

Henryi. Extremely large, almost pure white. Single. In 5-inch pots, \$1.50 each.

Jackmanni. Single, medium-sized; intense violet purple. A very free bloomer and the most popular variety grown. In 5-inch pots, \$1.50 each.

J. rubra. Differs from type in having light wine-colored flowers. In 5-inch pots, \$1.50 each.

Ramona. Very large. A beautiful shade of clear, light blue. In 5-inch pots, \$1.50 each.

DOLICHOS

D. lignosus. AUSTRALIAN PEA VINE. Handsome and popular climber. Leaves of three broad and pointed leaflets. Bears a profusion of fragrant, purplish rose flowers in upright racemes, greatly resembling miniature Sweet Peas. Blooms from late winter to midsummer. In 5-inch pots, \$1.00 each.

FICUS. FIG

F. pumila (F. repens). CLIMBING FIG. Extremely handsome evergreen climber with about same habit as the well-known Boston or Japan Ivy. It adheres closely to walls by its clinging tendrils. Leaves are small, dark green and heart-shaped. Has been proved perfectly hardy here by several years' test on our office building, where it has thrived admirably. In 4-inch pots, 75c. each, \$6.50 per ten.

F. pumila minima. A variety of short, compact growth with tiny leaves. Useful to climb to a very low height and excellent for hanging baskets, window boxes, etc. In 3-inch pots, 75c. each.

HARDENBERGIA

Very handsome Australian evergreen, twining vines; flowers pea-shaped, small and dainty, borne in numerous elongated, compact clusters during late winter and early spring. Rank very high among the best winter-blooming climbers.

H. comptoniana. Leaves of three or five leaflets. Flowers deep, intense violet. We know of no other climber that can approach it in color. Remarkably handsome. In 5-inch pots, \$4.00 each; in 4-inch pots, \$3.50 each.

H. monophylla rosea. Leaves undivided. Flowers pink, in utmost profusion. In 6-inch pots, \$1.50 each.

H. monophylla alba. Flowers blue. In 5-inch pots, \$1.00 each.

HEDERA. Ivy

Valuable plants for covering walls, trunks of trees, for screens and hanging baskets. They make a handsome evergreen carpet under trees and may be used to advantage for borders of shrubberies.

H. helix. ENGLISH IVY. Europe; Africa; Asia. The well-known species with very dark green, leathery leaves, usually about five-lobed. Old vines have greenish flowers and black berries in clusters on lower part of plant. In 4-inch pots, 60c. each.

H. helix canariensis. GIANT OR LARGE-LEAVED IVY. Large, roundish, ovate, entire or slightly three-lobed leaves, of a bright yellowish green, sometimes eight inches broad. In 4-inch pots, 60c. each.

H. maderiensis. Resembling the preceding, excepting the foliage is larger. In 4-inch pots, 60c. each.

HUMULUS. Hop

H. lupulus. COMMON HOP VINE. Europe and N. America. Herbaceous perennial vine of extremely rapid growth. Leaves large, rough and deeply lobed. Useful for temporary, quick effects. Roots, 25c. each, \$2.00 per ten.

JASMINUM. The Jasmines

Interesting plants, some of which grow in the form of shrubs, but the majority are either climbers or trailers. Flowers yellow, white and pink, all of which are very fragrant and borne in masses; will grow in a variety of soils and under variable conditions; find wide uses for porch and veranda decorations. Suitable for large plantings as well as small gardens.

J. floridum. A new variety with smooth, angled branches and alternate leaves of three to five oval leaflets; flowers golden-yellow, borne in terminal clusters. Very fine. In 5-inch pots, \$1.00 each; in 4-inch pots, 75c. each.

J. gracillimum. Borneo. Moderate climber. Branches and leaves downy. The latter are simple, small and pointed. Flowers large, fragrant and pure white. The five calyx teeth are long and slender, remaining at ends of branchlets in odd-looking tufts after flowers have fallen. Evergreen. In 6-inch pots, \$1.50 each; in 4-inch pots, \$1.00 each.

J. grandiflorum. CATALONIAN JASMINE. India. Pinnate leaves. Flowers pink in bud, white when open, very large and double, delightfully fragrant. Blooms most of the time. Evergreen. In 6-inch pots, \$1.50 each.

J. humile (J. revolutum). ITALIAN YELLOW JASMINE. Asia. Strong grower. Pinnate leaves. Leaflets slender and pointed. Flowers bright yellow in open clusters. Evergreen. Very fine. In 6-inch pots, \$1.50 each.

J. officinale. JESSAMINE; COMMON JASMINE. Persia. India. Slender vine with finely divided pinnate leaves and numerous small, white, fragrant flowers. Summer bloomer. Partly evergreen. In 5-inch pots, \$1.00 each; in 4-inch pots, 75c. each.

J. primulinum. DOUBLE YELLOW JASMINE. China. A recent and very valuable introduction. It is not only the fastest growing Jasmine, but almost the quickest-growing climber in our entire list. Leaves of three good-sized leaflets. Flowers clear primrose yellow, very large and usually double. Evergreen. In 5-inch pots, \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per ten; in 4-inch pots, 75c. each.

LONICERA. Honeysuckle

Popular free-blooming, twining vines of a hardy nature and growing well in all sections of the Coast; adapted to the city and suburban home grounds and larger plantings as coverings for porches, pergolas, fences and unsightly objects. Require little or no attention and afford a dense shade and a profusion of flowers throughout the summer months.

L. chinensis. CHINESE HONEYSUCKLE. Growth extremely strong. Old leaves dull green. New growth is reddish purple on branches and backs of leaves. Flowers white inside, purplish outside. One of the very best vines where very rapid growth and a dense mass of foliage are desired. In 5-inch pots, 75c each; in 4-inch pots, 60c each.

L. gigantea superba. GIANT HONEYSUCKLE. Heavy and strong grower; leaves soft and glabrous, about two and one-half inches long; flowers creamy yellow, turning almost to orange. In 5-inch pots, 75c each.

L. japonica halliana. JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE. Habit exactly like Chinese; growth equally strong and dense. Leaves are bright green above, grayish green below, not at all purplish. Flowers white, changing to yellow. Very fragrant. In 4-inch pots, 60c each, \$5.00 per ten.

L. sempervirens fuchsoides. FUCHSIA-FLOWERING HONEYSUCKLE. Very handsome vine of moderate growth. Leaves large, silvery beneath. Flowers are extremely showy, large and borne in good-sized clusters, red outside, orange within. In 4-inch pots, 75c each.



JASMINUM PRIMULINUM

The Double Yellow Jasmine, a rapid grower and free bloomer.

MANDEVILLA

M. suaveolens. CHILE JASMINE. Deciduous vine, bearing white flowers shaped like Jasmine, but far larger and even more fragrant. Remarkable for the long seed pods in pairs, joined at the tips. Summer bloomer. In 6-inch pots, \$1.25 each.

MUEHLENBECKIA

M. complexa. WIRE VINE; TASMANIAN IVY; MAIDEN HAIR VINE; MATTRESS VINE; MONEY VINE, etc. New Zealand. Remarkably strong-growing, evergreen, twining vine. The innumerable branches are very slender and black, resembling wire. Leaves about the size of Maiden Hair Fern. Flowers white, but entirely inconspicuous. Splendid for training up trunks of trees. If grown on "chicken wire" will make a very beautiful hedge, as the branches intertwine until a dense mass is formed. In 4-inch pots, 50c each, \$4.00 per ten.

M. platyclada. Interesting and an erect shrubby plant with broad, flat, ribbon-like branches replacing the leaves, which are scanty. In 4-inch pots, 75c each.

PASSIFLORA. Passion Vine

The Passion Vines are all strong growing evergreen climbers with large yellowish green leaves and brilliantly colored flowers, some varieties maturing their fruits when grown out of doors, thus adding to the beauty of the plant. They are of exceedingly rapid growth and well adapted for growing on old tree-stumps, covering walls or buildings; always excite admiration when in bloom.

P. jamesonii. A rapid growing vine, with bright green glossy foliage; flowers large, bright rose or coral-red, with cylindrical tube four inches long; fruit oval, greenish-yellow at maturity. In 4-inch pots, \$1.00 each.

P. manicata ignea. SCARLET PASSION VINE. Growth vigorous; leaves broad, three-lobed; flowers about four inches across, fiery scarlet, corona double, outer series blue, tube rather short and flowers do not droop. Highly valuable for its brilliant coloring and free-blooming quality. In 4-inch pots, \$1.00 each.

P. mollissima. PINK PASSION VINE. Andes mountains. Leaves deeply three-lobed, downy beneath; flowers large, drooping, rose-colored, corona short, tube long. In 4-inch pots, 75c each.

PLUMBAGO

Very useful vines or can be grown as spreading shrubs. Foliage clean and smooth. Flowers shaped like Phlox with very long tube. Borne in racemes throughout the season. Very free bloomers.

P. capensis. S. Africa. Flowers a very uncommon shade of azure blue. Almost unique in color. In 6-inch pots, \$1.25 each.

P. capensis alba. A variety of preceding with pure white flowers. Seems to be even more free flowering than the blue. In 6-inch pots, \$1.25 each.

PUERARIA. Kudzu Vine

P. hirsuta. KUDZU VINE. For rapid growth it has no equal, making forty to sixty feet in a single season; leaves large; flowers purple and pea-shaped. In 6-inch pots, 75c each.

SOLANUM

S. jasminoides. POTATO VINE. S. America. Well-known vine of strong and rapid growth. Leaves small. Flowers white, star-shaped, in numerous clusters. Blooms here throughout the year. In 4-inch pots, 60c each.

SOLLYA

S. heterophylla. AUSTRALIAN BLUEBELL. Low evergreen climber. Leaves variable but not lobed or cut. Flowers numerous and very handsome, brilliant blue, about half an inch long, bell-shaped. Decidedly pretty. In 6-inch pots, \$1.25 each; in 5-inch pots \$1.00 each; in 4-inch pots, 75c each.

TECOMA

Evergreen and deciduous climbers, very much like *Bignonia*s. Flowers are tubular or trumpet-shaped, varying considerably in size. Desirable for covering pillars, verandas, trunks of trees, etc.

T. capensis. S. Africa. Growth moderate. Leaflets rather small and coarsely serrated. Flowers bright orange red, slender, with protruding stamens. Evergreen. In 6-inch pots, \$1.25 each.

T. jasminoides. Australia. Vigorous evergreen climber. Leaflets small, pointed, dark green. Flowers large, the flaring lobes white shading to rosy pink inside the tube; borne in clusters. Blooms almost continually throughout the year. Very handsome. In 5-inch pots, \$1.00 each.

T. jasminoides alba. Variety of preceding. Flowers larger and entirely white. Foliage bright glossy green. In 5-inch pots, \$1.00 each.

T. mackeni. S. Africa. Evergreen climber. Leaflets dark green above, pale beneath. Flowers large, borne in clusters, light pink, striped red. In 5-inch pots, \$1.00 each; in 4-inch pots, 75c each.

VINCA

The various types of Vincas, both in the large and small leaved sorts, are of inestimable value as garden plants. For planting on banks or under the dense shade of trees they make splendid ground cover plants. Used in window boxes or hanging baskets their long trailing stems and pretty blue flowers give a light and airy decorative effect.

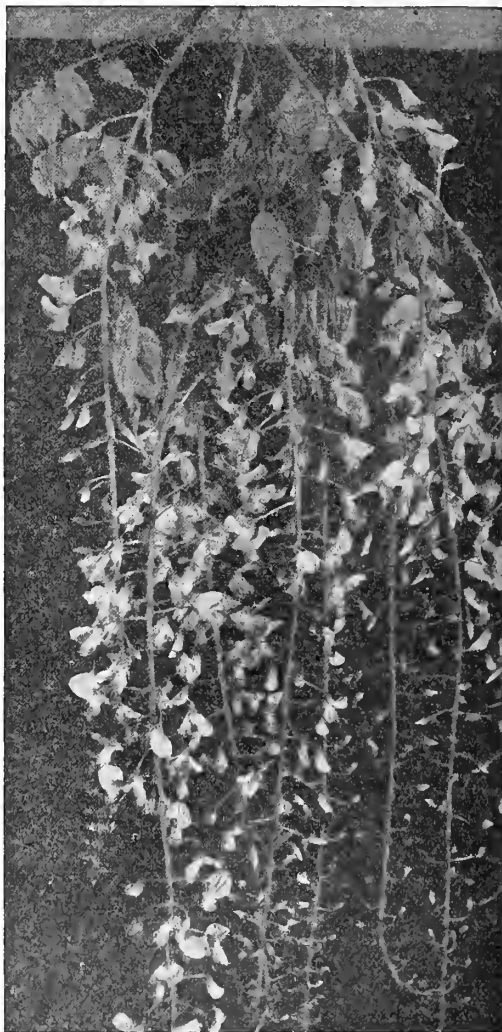
V. major. Large leaves. In 4-inch pots, 50c each, \$4.00 per ten.

V. minor. Small leaves. In 4-inch pots, 50c each, \$4.00 per ten.

V. major variegata. Variegated foliage. In 4-inch pots, 50c each, \$4.00 per ten.

WISTARIA

Graceful and quick-growing climbers unsurpassed for wall coverings, piazzas, pergolas and arbors; flowers borne in long pendulous panicles, varying from white to a rich lilac purple and pea-shaped in formation, which appear in spring before the advent of foliage. *Wistaria* make gorgeous effects by reason of their profuse and abundant flowering characteristics.

**WISTARIA**

Fine for arbors, pergolas, wall coverings, etc. The profusion and beauty of the flowers are unsurpassed.

W. chinensis. CHINESE WISTARIA. Racemes nearly a foot long and very compact. Flowers are very light purple or nearly lavender and appear before the leaves. Very fragrant. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each, \$13.50 per ten.

W. speciosa magnifica. Blooms a week or two later than any of the others and often again in autumn. Flowers in short panicles, lilac with greenish yellow spots. Native of Eastern States. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each, \$13.50 per ten.

W. chinensis alba flore pleno. DOUBLE-FLOWERING CHINESE WISTARIA. Flowers very double; purple. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each, \$13.50 per ten.

Bamboos and Grasses

Useful and ornamental plants that do well in any reasonably good soil. All the leading varieties of Japan seem to find conditions in California favorable for their rapid growth. They are very decorative house plants, and as single specimens on the lawn and for grouping; with their airy foliage, graceful bending branches and rich green color there are few plants which will compare with them for producing striking effects. Nothing rests the eye like a fine expanse of lawn; likewise the ornamental grasses, many of which attain size and individuality, when used in clumps, borders and nooks and corners, afford a sense of repose to any well planted park or garden.

BAMBOOS

Arundinaria falconeri. Himalayas. 12 ft. This species is unique in sending up two kinds of canes; one bears flowers and seed, but not leaves; the other, leaves only. The latter are most remarkably slender, shoots 8 or 10 feet tall having only the diameter of a lead pencil at base. Leaves are slender and average four inches long, clear green. Branches several at each joint, very narrow. Very distinct in appearance. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00 each.

Dendrocalamus strictus. ERECT STEMMED GIANT. Formosa. Of dense habit, broad leaved foliage and extra large canes with a diameter of four inches and attaining a height of forty to fifty feet; plants are foliated clear to the ground. In 12-inch pots, \$6.00 each.

B. fastuosa. 20 ft. Magnificent Bamboo of extremely strong and erect growth. When plants are well established the canes spring up straight as spears; when sheaths fall the canes are deep green, with very heavy, glaucous bloom; this color later changes to purple, then gradually ripens, where exposed to sun, into a beautiful, polished mahogany-brown. Entirely different from other sorts. The branches are numerous, stiff and very short. Leaves dark green with yellow blotches when old; large on ends of canes, much smaller on branches. The falling leaf sheaths are particularly beautiful, being as smooth as glass inside and stained brilliant purple. Balled, 6 to 8 ft., \$3.50 each; 4 to 6 ft., \$2.50 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each.

Phyllostachys aurea. Japan. 15 ft. Named from its golden yellow canes; but this character is found in several others. Can be recognized by the joints being close together at base of canes. Shoots come up densely, most of them being very slender and of moderate height. Leaves two to four inches long. Furnishes excellent decorative material. Balled, 4 to 6 ft., \$2.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each.

P. quilloi. 40 ft. Our strongest growing, tallest and possibly hardest Bamboo. Probably the species most likely to prove of greatest economic value. Growth is very rapid and mainly erect. Leaves very variable, sometimes up to a foot long by two inches broad, but mainly from three to six inches long. Canes shiny green, changing to clear yellow, and possessing great strength when seasoned. Furnishes fine decorative material. Ought to be widely planted in California from an economic as well as esthetic point of view. Balled, 6 to 8 ft., \$2.50 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each.

ARUNDO

A. donax. GIANT REED. Orient; S. Europe. 15 ft. Not a Bamboo, but a woody plant of near relationship and somewhat similar general appearance. Canes are unbranched and bear large, sage green leaves from top to bottom. Spreads from roots and forms clumps. Good windbreak. Far harder than any of the Bamboos, hence can be used to excellent advantage where they are too tender. In 6-inch pots, \$1.00 each.

A. donax variegata. 8 ft. Handsome variety of preceding. Grows about half as tall. Leaves conspicuously marked with broad, creamy white bands running lengthwise. Highly ornamental. In 6-inch pots, \$1.00 each.

CORTADERIA (Gynerium.) Pampas Grass

Well-known plants succeeding everywhere in the State. A showy and ornamental species with large feathery plumes.

C. argentea (Gynerium argenteum). S. America. The most widely cultivated but not the handsomest sort. Plumes white. Balled, 4 to 6 ft., \$2.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each, \$13.50 per ten.

C. quila jubatum. Growth like *Argentea*, but has broader leaves and more feathery, glossy, lavender-colored plumes. Blooms freely and is remarkably handsome. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

C. roi des roses. Leaves narrow; plumes rosy purple; winter bloomer. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each, \$13.50 per ten.

C. variegata. Growth somewhat dwarf; leaves narrow with white stripes. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each.



PHYLLOSTACHYS QUILLOI

An erect and rapid grower of striking appearance either in single clumps or in mass formation.

MISCANTHUS (Eulalia)

Hardy grasses with beautiful leaves and fan-shaped feathery panicles. Popular for bedding and hedges; will thrive in most any soil.

M. sinensis (Eulalia Japonica). Asia. Hardy perennial grass, growing four to five feet and resembling Pampas Grass on a smaller scale. The blooms have clusters of silky hairs, giving them a beautiful feathery appearance. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each.

M. sinensis zebrinus. Leaves slightly narrower than type. Variegation is very odd, consisting of broad, white bands across the leaves. Balled, 4 to 6 ft., \$2.00 each.

M. sinensis variegatus. Another variegated variety. Leaves same breadth as in type, but with several white stripes running their full length. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each.

PHORMIUM

Foliage plants of great economic, as well as decorative, value. The leaves are sword-shaped and have wonderful tensile strength due to a fine white fiber. Flowers are red or yellow, borne on stalks usually twice as tall as leaves.

P. tenax. NEW ZEALAND FLAX. Leaves clear green, often six feet or longer. Flower stalks in proportion. The fiber is so plentiful that a small strip of the leaf makes excellent tying material. It is imported in great quantities from New Zealand. Makes large clumps of striking appearance. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 each, \$20.00 per ten.

P. tenax variegatum. VARIEGATED NEW ZEALAND FLAX. Variety of preceding, identical in all respects except that leaves are conspicuously striped lengthwise with creamy white. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00 each, \$25.00 per ten.

Palms and Dracaenas

No class of plants lends itself more harmoniously to a California landscape than do the Palms, Dracaenas, Agaves, Dasylirions and growths of a like character. Their wide range and diversity of habit and growth render some one of the different genera and species available for both the small garden and the more pretentious landscape effect. Palms are especially desirable, both the feathery and the fan-leaved species, giving an effect that at once suggests tropical conditions. All are admirable as specimen plants, planted in group and mass effects and the larger growing sorts are effective for boulevard and street purposes and for gorgeous effects in public parks and grounds. Plants of this class submit to transplanting even after attaining quite an age and size.

CHAMAEROPS

Includes only the European Dwarf Fan Palm. The Japanese Fan Palms will be found under Trachycarpus. The Chamaerops have long spines on the leafstalk; the Trachycarpus have none.

C. humilis. DWARF FAN PALM. Mediterranean region. 20 ft. Dwarf, hardy palm of extremely slow growth. Leaves very small with spiny stalks, segments rigid and double-pointed. A very useful palm for a small lawn. Fine for tub culture. Handsome and requires but little space. Balled, 4 to 6 ft., \$6.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00 each.

C. humilis argentea. Variety of preceding and identical except that the dark green leaves are very silvery on lower surface. When the young leaves are first expanding, this surface faces outward, contrasting finely with the older leaves. Balled, 6 to 8 ft., \$8.00 each; 4 to 6 ft., \$6.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00 each.

COCOS

C. australis (C. eriospatha). 12 ft. Remarkably handsome and graceful palm. Leaves are strongly arched and even recurved. Often all the leaves on a plant are similarly bent to one side while arching, giving a unique and striking spiral effect to the whole palm. Leaf segments very long, narrow, sage green and more or less glaucous. Forms practically no trunk, at least not for many years. Splendid for lawn planting, as it will not grow out of all bounds and overshadow everything else as the date palm often does. It is thoroughly hardy here and certainly ought to be far more widely planted. Cannot be recommended too highly. Balled 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00 each.

CYCAS

C. revoluta. SAGO PALM. Quite hardy and a favorite for garden and porch decoration. Leaves dark green, feathery and shaped like an ostrich plume. In 7-inch pots, \$10.00 each; in 6-inch pots, \$7.50 each.

ERYTHEA

E. armata. BLUE PALM. Lower California. 40 ft. Leaves are extremely glaucous, giving the plant a silvery blue hue. Leafstalks armed with curving spines. Extremely showy and entirely distinct from other palms. Growth comparatively slow. Balled, 6 to 8 ft., \$12.50 each.

E. edulis. GUADALUPE ISLAND PALM. 30 ft. In our opinion the handsomest of the fan-leaved Palms. The leaves, borne on very long stalks, are extremely large and hold their color for many years, so that even on plants ten or fifteen years old the lower leaves, still green, will touch the ground. Blooms comparatively young and bears large, black nuts. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00 each, \$25.00 per ten.

LIVISTONA (Corypha)

L. australis (Corypha australis). Australia. Fan-leaved, palm with segments cut nearly to the leafstalk, which is very long. Handsome as a pot plant and in the open ground. Balled, 4 to 6 ft., \$4.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 each.

PHOENIX

P. canariensis. CANARY ISLAND DATE PALM; ORNAMENTAL DATE PALM. 50 ft. The most widely planted palm in California. A popular garden variety. Its ultimate great size should be remembered when planting so as to allow enough

room for development. Unless there is plenty of space a small palm, such as *Cocos australis*, should be used instead. Like all other palms, its growth is at first exceedingly slow, but from the time it is two or three feet tall it will grow very rapidly if in good soil and given an abundance of water. Very hardy. Balled 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00 each; potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per ten.

TRACHYCARPUS (Chamaerops)

T. excelsus (Chamaerops excelsa). WINDMILL PALM. Asia. 30 ft. Trunk slim and very hairy; in old specimens thicker at the top than at the base. Leaf segments are narrow and flexible; the outer third usually droops on older leaves. An excellent species for street planting. Hardest palm known. Balled, 4 to 6 ft., \$6.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50 each.

T. fortunei. Although similar to preceding, it is nevertheless distinct. Trunk is stouter and tapers upward. Growth is slower. Leaves are larger with broader segments, more closely set; very glaucous beneath. Very handsome. Balled, 4 to 6 ft., \$6.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50 each.

T. nepalensis. Himalayas. Trunk and general appearance similar to *T. excelsus*, but the leaves are darker, smaller and borne on shorter stalks; segments extremely rigid and never drooping. The best for very windy situations, as the leaves will not whip to pieces. Balled, 4 to 6 ft., \$6.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50 each.

WASHINGTONIA

W. filifera. (California Weeping Palm.) Trunk attains diameter of four feet; leaves fan-shaped, with numerous divisions and whitish filaments; petioles stout, smooth, 5 to 6 feet long, margined with hooked spines. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00 each; potted 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each, \$13.50 per ten.

W. robusta (W. gracilis or sonora). California. A distinct type; leaves drooping, much greener than preceding and with fewer white filaments. Petioles more heavily spined; much more rapid grower than *W. filifera*; trunk much more slender than that variety. Not quite as hardy. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each, \$13.50 per ten.

CORDYLINE (Dracaena)

C. australis (Dracaena australis; D. indivisa). New Zealand. 30 ft. Tropical looking trees with sword-shaped leaves and very large panicles of white flowers. Often called "Dracaena Palm," which is incorrect, as they are far from palms and really closely related to the lilies, as the flowers will show. Next to the palms, they are probably our most tropical looking trees. Balled, 6 to 8 ft., \$10.00 each; potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25 each.

DASYLIRION

Ornamental desert plants with short trunks; leaves long, straight and slender, usually spiny on the edges; flowers in tall, dense spikes; novel, attractive and interesting. Require no care.

D. acrotrichum (D. gracile). Mexico. Habit and general appearance similar to following, but leaves are clear green. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00 each.

D. glaucophyllum. Mexico. Trunk short if any. Leaves very glaucous; numerous, standing almost rigid in all directions, about two or three feet long and an inch broad. Margins armed with numerous small, spiny teeth. Flower spike about 8 ft. tall. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50 each.

NOLINA

N. longifolia. Mexico. In time forms a trunk five or six feet tall. Leaves much like preceding, not glaucous, about an inch or more wide; older ones very drooping. Center leaves loose and slightly spiral, usually forming a tube. Decidedly handsome. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each; potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50 each.

Miscellaneous Plants

The following list contains many desirable flowering and ornamental foliaged plants, excepting roses, not included in the preceding pages. These include semi-woody plants, herbaceous perennials, bulbs, etc.

ABUTILON. Flowering Maple

Boule de Neige. Pure white. Very free blooming. In 4-inch pots, 50c each.

Fireflame. Bright red, large flowers. In 4-inch pots, 50c each.

Variegated. Orange yellow, veined red; a distinct species. In 4-inch pots, 50c each.

AMARYLLIS

A. belladonna. BELLADONNA LILY. Cape of Good Hope. A great favorite. Leaves are strap-shaped; appearing during the winter, they die to the ground in early summer. The solid, leafless flower stalks soon appear, attaining a height of two feet or more and bearing a number of beautiful, fragrant, pink, tubular flowers. Single bulbs, 15c each, \$1.00 per ten.

CERATOSTIGMA

C. plumbaginoides (Plumbago larpentae). China. Low herbaceous perennial rarely over a foot high. Branches red. Flowers shaped like common plumbago, but a beautiful deep blue and borne profusely in dense clusters during late summer and fall. In 5-inch pots, \$1.00 each.

CRINUM

C. langifolium. Similar to amaryllis; leaves evergreen, two or three feet long; flowers tubular, white, tinged red on the back and borne in clusters on stems three feet high. Bulbs \$1.00 each, \$8.00 per ten.

FESTUCA. Fescue Grass

F. glauca. BLUE FESCUE GRASS. A handsome low-growing grass with very fine, intensely silvery blue leaves. Excellent for borders, window baskets and for trimming hanging baskets. In 3-inch pots, 35c each.

FUCHSIA

Phenomenal. Sepals bright scarlet; corolla double, purple. Our largest Fuchsia. In 4-inch pots 75c each.

Phenomenal White. Sepals bright scarlet; corolla double white. In 4-inch pots, 75c each.

Phenomenal rosea. Sepals bright scarlet; corolla double rose. In 4-inch pots, 75c each.

F. magellanica riccartoni. 10 ft. Large, dense shrub with fine, slender branches and small leaves. Of entirely different appearance from the ordinary fuchsias. The flowers, while much smaller, are miniature reproductions and are borne in the greatest profusion throughout the entire summer and fall. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each.

GERBERA

G. jamesoni hybrida. HYBRID TRANSVAAL DAISY. S. Africa. Stemless, herbaceous perennial. Leaves like dandelion. Flowers borne on very long stalks; composite, about three inches broad, with small disc and long, showy petals (rays). These new hybrids run from white through straw, yellow, pink and salmon to a rich, brilliant red. Will keep ten days after cutting. Requires well-drained soil and thrives well in California. In 4-inch pots, 60c each, \$5.00 per ten.

HELIOTROPIUM. Heliotrope

The Queen. Growth dwarf. Flowers unusually large, dark blue, with white center; borne in large panicles, which are produced in greatest profusion. Very fine. In 4-inch pots, 50c each, \$4.00 per ten.

IOCHROMA

I. lanceolatum purpurea. Shrub eight feet high, branches straggling foliage oval, lanceolate, tapering to the point; flowers a deep, rich, bluish purple. Desirable for garden ornamentation and shrubby borders. In 4-inch pots, \$1.00 each.

JACOBINIA

J. magnifica carnea (Justicia carnea). Brazil. Half shrubby plant blooming when very young. Flowers are flesh-pink, two or three inches long, slender, tubular, arched toward the top; borne in clusters, surrounding ends of branches. In 4-inch pots, 75c each.

LAVENDULA. Lavender

L. vera. Mediterranean region. 4 ft. Well known, small shrub with gray, downy, small, narrow leaves, and spikes of very aromatic, blue flowers on long stalks; fine for borders. In 6-inch pots, 75c each.



ROMNEYA COULTERI

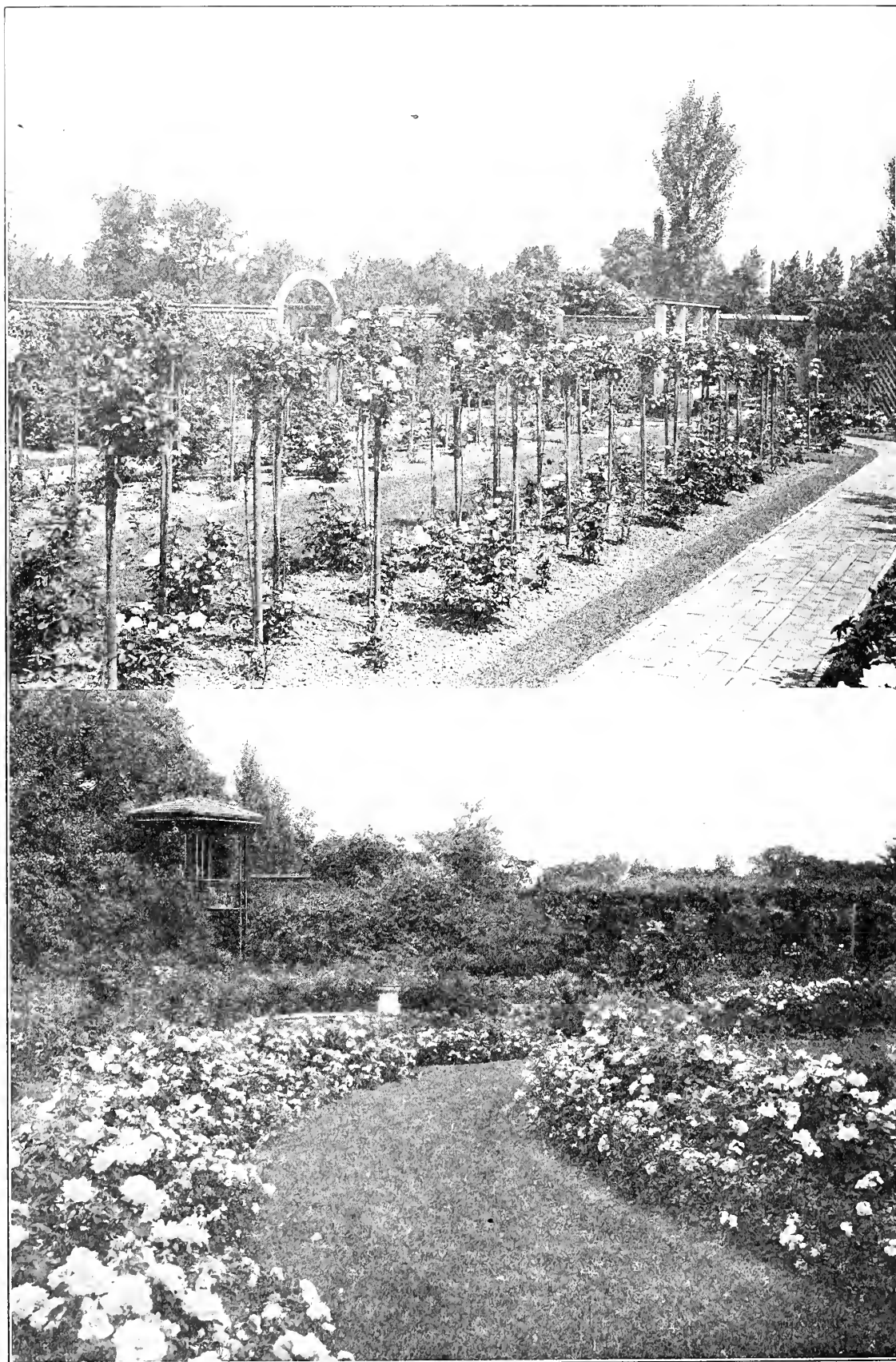
Half shrubby in habit and a glorious sight when in full bloom.

LEONOTIS

L. leonurus. LION'S TAIL. S. Africa. 6 ft. Medium-sized shrub of rather straggling growth. Flowers are ruddy orange, with a surface like plush, about two inches long; borne in whorls around branches during late summer and fall. In 4-inch pots, 75c each.

ROMNEYA

R. coulteri. MATILJA POPPY. Southern California. Our finest native flowering plant. Half-shrubby, forming a large bush of silvery hue. The flowers are magnificent, sometimes six inches broad; petals purest white, center rich yellow from the numerous stamens. The fragrance is much like that of the pulp of a ripe orange. The individual flowers last many days and the plants are in bloom all summer. Difficult to propagate, hence scarce, but there is no difficulty about transplanting good pot-grown plants. In 5-inch pots, \$1.00 each; in 4-inch pots, 75c each.



THE BEAUTY OF THE ROSE GARDEN

Two splendid examples of well laid out gardens planted to some of our popular varieties.



A BLOCK OF 300,000 MANETTI ROSE PLANTS
These cuttings were planted in December, 1922. Men engaged in budding during August, 1923.

California Roses

Of all the flowers that blaze their colors to the sun in the garden, or illumine hall and corridor, living room and the hours of joy and sorrow, the rose is the emblem of unspoken expression that reaches the mind and heart as does no other flower. In the words of the poet Moore:

"You may break, you may shatter the vase if you will,
But the scent of the rose will hang round it still."

Roses will "do well" under ordinary conditions, but will give better results with extra care and attention. The ground should be thoroughly spaded and unless very rich, should have some well-rotted manure worked in. Fresh manure is likely to kill the plants unless placed on the surface as a mulch after planting is completed. If soil is light and sandy, it is well to work in a good proportion of heavy soil. The bushes are partially pruned before leaving the nursery but much better results will be attained if they are pruned again for planting. Examine the roots carefully and trim them back at least one-half. Straighten out all roots and as the dirt is filled in see to it that it is well packed around them; this keeps out the air and encourages a prompt growth of rootlets. Be sure that the rose is planted enough lower than it grew so that the point where it is budded shall be three or four inches beneath the surface. If the plants are at all dry, soak them over night in a bucket of water before planting.

Tree roses are to be handled in about the same way. They are pruned back pretty well before shipment. It is absolutely necessary to stake them when planted and to keep them staked thereafter, as the stems never attain sufficient strength to support the heavy top during severe winds.

Further pruning varies with different classes of roses, but all should be cut back at least once a year before new growth has started. Weak growers require the most pruning, strong growers the least. In all cases the short, crooked growth should be removed entirely and the strongest shoots cut back moderately, leaving enough to form a basis for new growth. When pruning standards it is necessary to give attention to the form of the head, so that it may remain symmetrical and globular.

CLASSES IN ROSES

Characteristics of the different classes are briefly defined as follows:

Hybrid Tea. A class of comparatively recent origin and today the most important of all. They show a blending of the beauty, delicacy and perpetual blooming habit of the Teas with the vigor and great hardiness of the Hybrid Perpetual group. Many have the tea scent very strongly developed, while the fragrance of others suggests the Hybrid Perpetuals.

Tea. As a rule, to which there are exceptions, their growth is slender and not very vigorous. Foliage is almost always very glossy. Their tendency is to bloom continuously. They require considerable pruning, good soil and proper care, but will well repay all the care and attention they receive.

Hybrid Perpetual. Hardy and resistant to cold, enduring a much lower temperature than either of the foregoing. Growth is usually vigorous and upright, often with long, unbranched canes. Stems are strong, frequently very long, and flowers are usually borne erect. Foliage is rough and entirely without the glossy surface so pronounced in the Teas. The fragrance is likewise distinct.

PERNETIANA

The most recent class of roses. Originated by J. Pernet-Ducher, of Lyons, France, as the result of a cross between Persian Yellow (Austrian Briar) and Antone Ducher (Hybrid Perpetual). It is a truly wonderful group and the startling color effects obtained in varieties to date is doubtless only a foretaste of what may be expected in the future.

POLYANTHA

Characterized by small flowers borne in usually large clusters. In most other respects there are few points of similarity. They are all of rampant growth and with the exception of Climbing Cecile Brunner, bloom only in the spring.

DWARF POLYANTHA

Low-growing varieties, having flowers in clusters and blooming all summer. Used for forcing as well as outside culture.

NOISETTE

Also called Champney Roses, which is the name they should really bear. All are climbers and range in color from yellow to white; none red or pink. They require very little pruning.

MOSS

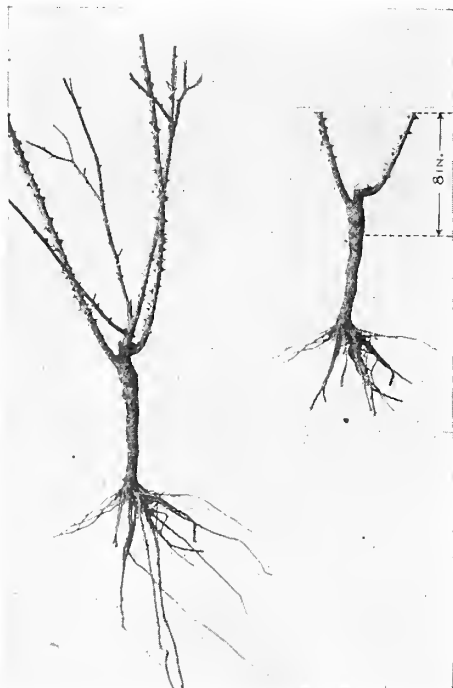
So called from the sepals being covered with moss-like glands. Handsome in the bud stage only.

CHEROKEE

A beautiful class of climbers, mainly single-flowered, with glossy evergreen foliage. Often trained on wire fencing to form hedges.

IRISH SINGLE

The Irish Single Roses are attaining great popularity in California. They are apparently Teas or possibly hybrids. Very free blooming.



UNPRUNED AND PRUNED ROSE BUSHES

The figure at the right shows how to prepare a rose bush for planting.

American Beauty. Hybrid Perpetual. Deep rose. Originated in France, where it never became very well known; then imported to this country, renamed and achieved an unequalled popularity, which is still maintained. This was all due to its success under glass, which still continues. Was originally named Madame Ferdinand Jamin. Price, 50c each.

Anne de Diesbach. Hybrid Perpetual. Bright pink. Flowers are large, of strong texture and beautifully colored. Has the fragrance of the class well developed. Price, 50c each.

Arthur R. Goodwin. Pernetiana. With us, apricot flushed salmon, fading through shrimp pink to flesh. Very rich indeed. Petals are very numerous and narrow, all strongly reflexed when the medium-sized flower is fully developed. Very free bloomer. Plant said to be vigorous, but with us practically a dwarf. Price, 60c each.

Baby Rambler or Madame N. Levassieur. Polyantha. Crimson. This is practically an extremely dwarf and continuous-blooming Crimson Rambler. Does not mildew and blooms all summer. Price, 50c each.

Beaute de Lyon. Pernetiana. Has no resemblance whatever in color or form to any other rose. The half-developed flowers are much the same shade as a ripe tomato. The buds are curiously globular, with tips of petals overlapping; about saucer-shape when fully open. Blooms moderately. Bush is quite vigorous and rather thorny. Certainly a most unique variety. Price, 50c each.

Belle Siebrecht or Mrs. W. J. Grant. Hybrid Tea. Bright rosy pink. Flowers large, well formed and sweetly perfumed. Buds are long and tapering. Grows vigorously and blooms freely. A thoroughly fine variety. Price, 50c each.

Betty. Hybrid Tea. Coppery rose overlaid with ruddy gold. Buds long and pointed; moderately double; petals unusually large and conspicuously veined. Stems long. Fragrance rich. Altogether a fine sort that quickly secured high rank. Price, 60c each.

Billard et Barre. Tea. Clear canary-yellow; turning to golden yellow; buds and flowers large and cup-shaped. A strong grower. Marechal Niel has long held first place among the yellow climbers, but it remains to be seen whether this variety will not become even more popular. Price, 75c each.

Black Prince. Hybrid Perpetual. Dark crimson, nearly black; flowers globular. Price, 50c each.

Captain Christy. Hybrid Tea. Delicate flesh pink, medium to large. Petals have a satiny texture. Often included in the Hybrid Perpetual section, but as one of its parents was Safrano, it certainly belongs here. Price, 50c each.

Caroline Goodrich. Hybrid Perpetual. Light red, very double; rich in fragrance; vigorous grower. Price, 50c each.

Cheerful. Hybrid Tea. This is a rose with unique coloring and one very difficult of description. It has been referred to as a rich orange flame, the flame shade overspreading the petals. The base of the petals are orange yellow. The two shades create a color hitherto unknown in roses. The buds are long and pointed, the expanded flowers are large and spreading. With us it is mildew proof and blooms continuously throughout the season. Price, 75c each.

Clio. Hybrid Perpetual. Flesh color, deepening in center to rosy pink, large fine, globular form; very free bloomer. An exceedingly strong grower, with fine large foliage, setting off a flower as beautiful as it is distinct. Price, 50c each.

Cloth of Gold. Noisette. Deep yellow center, tinted sulphur toward edges. Flowers large, full and very handsome. An old one which will always be popular on the Pacific Coast. A strong climber. Price, 75c each.

Columbia. Hybrid Tea. Very large rose of a wonderful, glowing pink color when fully open; an excellent feature is that the color deepens as it opens which is lasting. Price, 75c each.

Conrad F. Meyer. Hybrid Perpetual. An early flowering hybrid combining the ornamental qualities of its Rugosa foliage with the blossom, beauty and perfume of the Hybrid Perpetuals. Flowers, large, cup-shaped and double; of a delicate silvery pink. Price, 50c each.

Constance. Austrian Briar Hybrid. Orange yellow, streaked crimson in the bud; free and very constant. Introduced in 1920. A strong grower with bronzy, glossy foliage. As an outdoor rose it is very promising. Price \$1.00 each.

Crimson Rambler. Polyantha. Well-known. Blooms but once a year. Wonderfully showy in the early summer. Not fragrant. Price, 50c each.

Climbing American Beauty. Miscellaneous. Cerise red. Flowers medium size, double and possessing a rich fragrance due to its Wichuraiana blood, which is also evident in its glossy, rich foliage, doubtless mildew proof. Its name is deceiving, as it has no resemblance to American Beauty. Growth extremely vigorous. Price, 50c each.

Climbing Captain Christy. Hybrid Tea. Flesh pink. Flowers same as in bush form. Price, 60c each.

Climbing Belle Siebrecht or Climbing Mrs. W. J. Grant. Hybrid Tea. Bright rosy pink. It frequently happens that climbing forms are inferior to their bush prototypes, but this magnificent climber considerably surpasses the bush variety. The flowers are colored the same as the beautiful Belle Siebrecht, but are considerably fuller and far larger; in fact, it is among our largest roses. Price, 50c each.

Cherokee (Double White). Pure white. Flower of medium size, very double and borne profusely in spring only. Considered a hybrid between Banksia and Cherokee, hence often called "Cherokee Double White." Price, 60c each.

Dorothy Perkins. Wichuraiana Hybrid. Shell pink; blooms in spring only, when it is literally covered with innumerable dainty pink, double flowers. Foliage is glossy, attractive and does not mildew. Sweetly scented. Very strong climber. Price, 75c each.

Climbing Hoosier Beauty. (New). Glowing crimson with very deep shadings. Free and constant bloomer and a very vigorous grower. Price, 75c each.

Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Hybrid Tea. White faintly suffused lemon yellow. Identical with "Kaiserin" except in vigorous climbing habit. Price, 60c each.

Climbing La France. Hybrid Tea. Bright salmon pink, with silvery reflexes; a fine old rose; very sweet. Price, 60c each.

Climbing Liberty. Hybrid Tea. Brilliant velvety crimson, very beautifully formed; very free and constant. Price, 75c each.

Climbing Cecile Brunner. Polyantha. Salmon pink. Flowers identical with the bush variety. Very free bloomer; the only climber in this division that flowers after the main spring crop. Of California origin and highly prized. Price, 60c each.

Climbing Madame Caroline Testout. Hybrid Tea. Bright pink. Identical with "Testout" except in habit. Climbs vigorously; blooms freely. Could not be recommended too highly. Price, 60c each.

Climbing Papa Gontier. Tea. Rosy crimson with carmine center. All that its name implies. Flowers identical with the bush variety except that they are somewhat larger. Blooms very freely; growth remarkably strong. An admirable free-blooming climber and in every respect superior to its parent. Price, 60c each.

Climbing Perle des Jardins. Tea. Deep golden yellow. Flower same as in bush variety. Price, 60c each.

Climbing Pink Cochet. Tea. Rose pink with lighter center. Growth extremely strong. Flower identical with the very popular bush form. Price, 60c each.

Climbing Sunburst. Hybrid Tea. (New). One of the most popular of the new roses. Its long and lovely buds, which open to large and full flowers of distinct and beautiful sulphured-yellow cause it to be very much esteemed by rosarians. Price, \$1.00 each.

Climbing White Cochet. Tea. White tinged pink. Flowers are indistinguishable from bush form. Growth rampant. Price, 60c each.

Dean Hole. Hybrid Tea. Silvery carmine, shaded salmon. Buds enormous and very long pointed opening into a mammoth flower of great substance. Growth strong and vigorous. Price, 60c each.

Duchess of Wellington. Hybrid Tea. (New). Intense saffron yellow, stained crimson on outside of petals; very distinct and good. Price, 75c each.

Erna Teschendorff. Dwarf Polyantha. The color is a brilliant carmine red. It is a very free bloomer and has a permanency of color which has always been lacking in other roses of this class. Price, 60c each.

Frau Karl Druschki. Hybrid Perpetual. Snow white. Flowers extremely large, yet beautifully formed. Blooms six inches broad are nothing uncommon. Growth is strong and vigorous, with abundant foliage. It is one of the very best bloomers in this division. Superb. Sometimes called White American Beauty. Price, 60c each.

General Jacqueminot. Hybrid Perpetual. Brilliant red. Very popular and likely to remain so. Flowers large and fragrant. Was introduced seventy years ago. Price, 50c each.

General MacArthur. Hybrid Tea. Fiery red. In our last edition we said of this variety, "undoubtedly destined to attain the greatest popularity." Our confidence was well grounded and sales have increased every year. It has a magnificent color, is one of our very freest bloomers, possesses the richest fragrance of any rose in this section, is healthy, vigorous and not subject to mildew. Perfectly adapted to our climate. Price, 60c each.

George Arends. Hybrid Perpetual. Delicate pink. A large, handsome rose of solid color and good form. Widely heralded as "Pink Frau Karl Druschki" but does not look like a sport from that variety. Growth is so rampant that it could easily be trained up as a climber and might be classed as such. Price, 60c each.

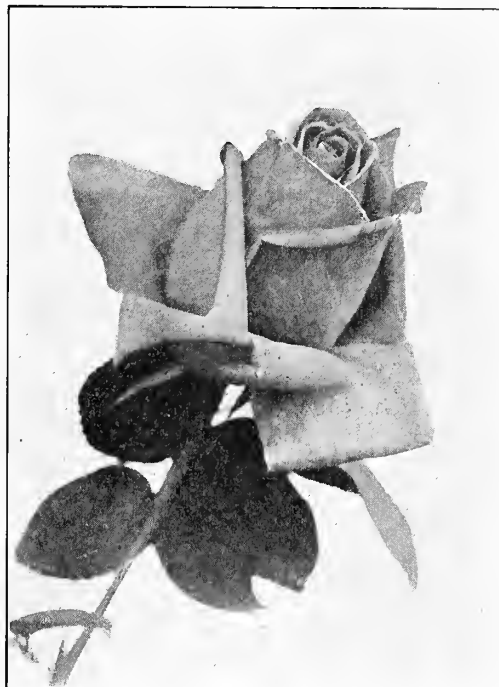
George Dickson. Hybrid Tea. Deep scarlet, shaded velvety crimson. The coloring is wonderfully rich, especially in half opened flowers, the ground-color red with scarlet tips, while the inside of the expanding petals is nearly black. Large, very full, with enormous petals. Fragrance is very rich. Growth extremely vigorous, almost like a climber. Moderate bloomer. Won the Gold Medal National Rose Society of England. Price, 60c each.

Gold of Ophir or Ophirie. Noisette. Reddish copper, tinted fawn and salmon. Flowers of medium size, cupped and very double. In Southern California this name is commonly but erroneously applied to Fortune's Yellow, which is totally different in every way. Price, 75c each.

Golden Emblem. Hybrid Tea. (New). A beautiful clear yellow in color, showing lovely buds and delicate crimson on outer petals; stem strong and upright; foliage a glossy green. A splendid yellow rose of good substance and a fine grower. A recent introduction destined to become very popular. Price, \$1.50 each.

Gorgeous. Hybrid Tea. Deep orange yellow, heavily veined and flushed deep reddish copper; large, full and very free; a magnificent bedder and an ideal rose for any purpose. Price, 75c each.

Hadley. Hybrid Tea. Deep velvety crimson that does not fade; sweet scented; flowers of perfect form and good size. A standard and popular variety. Price 75c each.



THE BETTY ROSE

A variety that has attained great popularity among rose lovers.

Harry Kirk. Tea. A favorite creamy yellow with bright amber center. Buds are much deeper in color and long pointed. Open flowers are fairly double, saucer-shaped and large. Fragrance is exceptionally fine. It is an exceedingly heavy bloomer. Bush grows vigorously, branches freely and has rich, dark, glossy green foliage. About the best light yellow in this division. Price, 60c each.

Harrison's Yellow. Austrian Briar. A splendid variety; flowers semi-double, which suffuse the whole plant with their bright golden yellow color and fragrance in the spring of the year. A rare addition to any rose garden. Price, 60c each.

Hoosier Beauty. Hybrid Tea. A vigorous grower and a persistent bloomer; rich, glowing crimson with deep shadings; bud long and slender and blooms large, full and fine. A splendid rose and does well under all ordinary conditions. Price, 75c each.

Hugh Dickson. Hybrid Perpetual. Brilliant crimson, tinted scarlet. A thoroughly fine rose. Has been fully tested in this climate and has been found perfectly adapted to it. Has large, finely formed, fragrant flowers; blooms well and is healthy and vigorous. Price, 75c each.

Irish Elegance. Irish Single. Apricot, shaded orange and pink. Buds particularly handsome. Always in bloom; a great favorite. Attractive as a table decoration. Price, 75c each.

Isobel. Hybrid Tea. A rose of real merit; single flowers of a rich, flushed orange-scarlet color with faint copper shadings and pure yellow centers and fine fragrance. Comparatively new on the Pacific Coast, hence worthy of trial culture; comes highly recommended. Price, \$1.00 each.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. Hybrid Tea. A good grower and a free bloomer in summer; flowers produced in profusion of a rich carmine changing to bright pink with a silvery reflex; stems strong and erect. If it possesses any fault it lies in the fact that at times it fails to open well. Price, 75c each.

Joseph Hill. Hybrid Tea. A perfect gem and remarkably free-flowering; in color a lovely shade of salmon-pink; the perfect flowers are large, full and double. Price, 60c each.

Juliet. Pernetiana. Outside of petals old gold, interior rich rosy red, changing to deep rose as the flowers expand. The effect in the expanding bud stage is indeed striking; the edges and tips of petals roll back slightly and show an intense contrast of bright cherry red against the buff shade. Flowers are rather large, double, fairly fragrant and borne in moderate quantity. Bush is handsome, growing vigorously. Price, 60c each.

K. of K. Hybrid Tea. A dazzling scarlet, large, semi-double rose with a pleasant aroma; free and consistent grower; fine for decorative purposes and a good bedder. Said to be somewhat similar to Red-Letter Day. Price, \$1.00 each.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Hybrid Tea universally known in California and easily the most popular white variety in this division. Flowers are large, full and beautifully formed, with reflexed outer petals. Bush robust and healthy. Price, 60c each.

Killarney. Hybrid Tea. Flesh suffused pink. Semi-double. Buds long pointed and very beautiful. Free blooming. Very fragrant. Price, 60c each.

Lady Dunleath. Hybrid Tea. Pale yellow with deep golden center; surpassingly graceful and dainty at every stage. The buds are remarkably long pointed and slender; flowers cupped as the bloom expands when color greatly deepens. Free blooming and delightfully fragrant. Price, 75c each.

Lady Hillingdon. Tea. Deep apricot yellow. The color is solid without any shading and absolutely unique; it never fades. The new wood and long stems are deep violet, making a contrast with the flower that is unique. Growth is strong and vigorous. Foliage at first dark violet, turning deep green. Flowers are large and loose, with long, pointed buds and remarkably large petals. Price, 75c each.

Lady Mary Ward. Hybrid Tea. A beautiful orange, shaded deeper with a metallic sheen and touches of bronzy red. A superb and vigorous grower of erect habit and free blooming characteristics. Price, 75c each.

La France. Hybrid Tea. Pink, tinted silvery blush. Flowers large and borne freely. Delightfully fragrant, excelling nearly all others in this respect. One of the favorites. Price, 60c each.

Lamarque. Noisette. White. The most popular white climber in California. Flowers borne continually and in great profusion. Has more abundant foliage than most of the other free-blooming climbers. Price, 60c each.

Laurent Carle. Hybrid Tea. Brilliant, velvety carmine; flowers large, of perfect form and delightful fragrance; a good grower and abundant free bloomer. A wonderful bedding rose. Price, 75c each.

Los Angeles. Hybrid Tea. Truly a magnificent rose in vigor of growth, color, form, fragrance, and in fact is everything required of a first class rose. The color is a luminous flame-pink, toned with coral, and shaded with translucent gold at the base of the petals. The buds are long and pointed and they expand into a fragrant, beautiful flower of large size. Bare root, \$1.00 each.

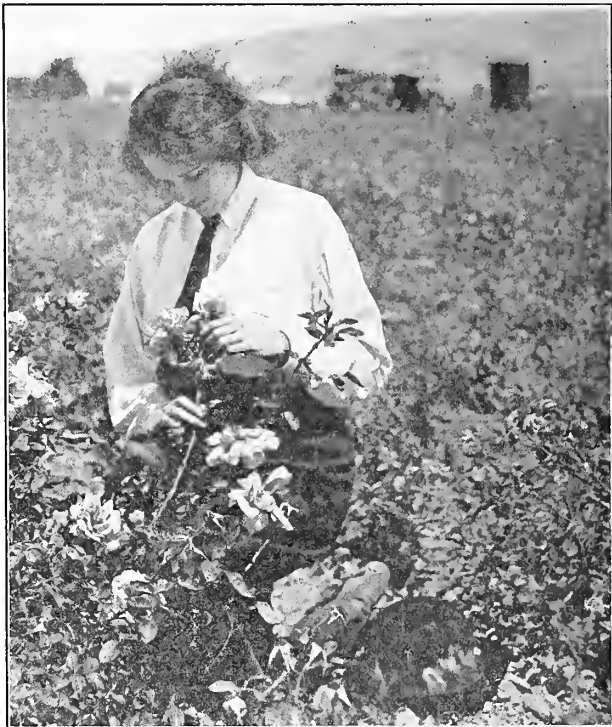
Lyon. Shrimp pink, or coral-center salmon shaded chrome yellow. Its color is gorgeous, form unsurpassed and fragrance delightful. Flowers are occasionally of enormous size, but always faultlessly formed. Price, 75c each.

Magna Charta. Hybrid Perpetual. Rosy Red. Flowers very large, full and fragrant. Grows vigorously and blooms freely. Price, 50c each.

Marechal Niel. Tea. Deep golden yellow. Doubtless the best known yellow rose. Flowers very large and full, beautifully formed and most deliciously fragrant. Its classification has always been subject to argument. Often included with the Noisettes, but has no resemblance to the rest of them and certainly conforms to the usual idea of a Tea Rose. Price, \$1.00 each.

Margaret Dickson. Hybrid Perpetual. White with flesh center; petals large and of firm texture; quite fragrant. A standard popular rose. Bare root, 60c each.

Marie Van Houtte. Tea. Creamy yellow, tinted rose on the outer petals. Buds and opened flowers are full and handsomely formed. Growth vigorous. Price, 60c each.



ADMIRING QUALITY ROSES

Miss San Francisco greeting the Los Angeles rose. Photograph taken July, 1923.

Marshall P. Wilder. Hybrid Perpetual. Extra large, full flowers of a dark, deep red color; strong grower and free bloomer; handsome. Bare root, 60c each.

Melody. Hybrid Perpetual. Saffron yellow with primrose edges and tips. Flowers are of medium size, sometimes large, particularly in fall; very double, but always opening freely into a lovely flower with reflexed outer petals and fine center. The fragrance is delightfully rich. Plant grows vigorously, has very dark green foliage, which is violet when young and mildew proof at all stages. Stems long, slender, and stiff. Price, 75c each.

Miss Alice de Rothschild. Tea. Deep yellow center with lighter edges. Buds rather light, but color deepens as they expand. Flowers are of medium size, very full, pointed in bud, cupped when open, with a rich tea fragrance. A valuable addition to any collection of choice roses. Price, \$1.00 each.

Mademoiselle Cecile Brunner. Polyantha. Salmon pink. The clustered flowers are small, daintily formed and exquisitely colored. The little buds are especially beautiful. Blooms constantly. A truly charming rose. Price, 60c each.

Madame Abel Chatenay. Hybrid Perpetual. Rosy carmine, tinted salmon. Flowers are large, exquisitely formed and charmingly colored. Bush is vigorous, with rich, heavy, dark foliage. Very free flowering. Particularly fine. Price, 75c each.

***Madame Alfred Carriere.** Hybrid Noisette. Creamy white. A Hybrid Noisette, hence harder than the rest of the class. Flowers are large, finely formed and borne profusely. Growth strong and vigorous. A very valuable variety, particularly for Oregon and Washington. Price, 60c each.

Mme. Butterfly. Hybrid Tea. A brilliant sport of Ophelia which is attracting much attention; flowers of a brilliant pink, suffused apricot and gold; an unusually fine bedding rose, which under good care will produce a profusion of flowers all summer. Buds are carried on erect stems; is highly regarded as a greenhouse plant. Price, 75c each.

Madame Caroline Testout. Hybrid Tea. Bright pink. Almost too well known on the Pacific Coast to require description. The official city flower of Portland, Oregon. Flowers of the largest size and beautifully formed. Free blooming, vigorous and healthy. 60c each.

Mme. Colette Martinet. Hybrid Tea. One of the more popular sorts. Long, golden yellow bud, opening into medium sized flowers of an old gold yellow color, shaded a deeper yellow; free flowering. Price, 75c each.

Madame Edouard Herriot or Daily Mail. Pernetiana. The flowers moderately large and semi-double; buds perfectly formed and magnificently colored; a free blooming rose. Its floriferousness surpasses everything else. It is not only profuse, but continuous. Called "Daily Mail" as a result of winning gold cup offered by that paper for best new rose at International Horticultural Exposition, London, in 1912. Price, 75c each.

Mrs. Ambrose Ricardo. Hybrid Tea. An exceptionally strong grower and free bloomer; flowers are quite double, of good form, a bright flesh-pink in color overlaid with a delicate tinge of yellow, and delightfully fragrant. A rose that comes highly recommended by rosarians who are growing it; should be a feature in every rose garden. Price, \$1.00 each.

Mrs. Charles Hunter. Hybrid Tea. Cerise, nearly red. Buds short pointed; open flowers have all petals reflexed. Stems carry flowers perfectly erect. Very free blooming both spring and fall. Growth moderate, freely branching. Price 75c each.

Mrs. George Shawyer. Hybrid Tea. Brilliant rose pink. Almost solid color. Large, full and well formed. Highly recommended for forcing. Price, 60c each.

Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt. Pernetiana. Deep orange red, shaded bronze apricot red. Buds are pointed and open flowers very double, of medium size, and slightly fragrant. Growth moderate and spreading. Stems short but strong. With us the coloring runs more toward a salmon ground, with carmine, yellow and flesh mixed in. Price, 75c each.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. Hybrid Tea. Yellow, tinted salmon rose. Color variable. In spring it is nearly white outside, with blush or light salmon center. In the fall the color deepens to a good yellow. Handsomely formed on strong stems. Price, 75c each.

Mrs. Charles Russell. Hybrid Tea. Rosy carmine, with scarlet center. One of the very best and of American origin. Color is brilliant and most pleasing. Flower is beautifully formed. Grand as a cut flower. Price, 60c each.

Mrs. John Laing. Hybrid Tea. Shell pink. Easily one of the best pinks in this division. Flowers are beautifully colored and finely formed, extremely fragrant, and borne freely on strong stems. Splendid for cutting. A good variety. Price, 50c each.

Old Gold. Hybrid Tea. Coppery orange. The long slender pointed buds are vivid orange-red, tinted apricot; flowers semi-double with about two rows of petals. Very fragrant. A good grower and free bloomer; foliage glossy green. Price, \$1.00 each.

Ophelia. Hybrid Tea. Salmon flesh shaded rose with Chamois center. A rose that is lovely at every stage. The buds and flowers are beautifully formed and colored, enhanced by rich veining on the petals. Stems long and carry flowers erect. Price, 60c each.

Ophelia Supreme. Hybrid Tea. Deep salmon, tinted apricot and peach; large, full and free. A handsome sport of Ophelia, with beautiful erect buds borne on long stems. Price, 75c each.

Papa Gontier. Tea. Rosy crimson with carmine center. Only moderately double, but has most beautiful buds. One of the freest blooming roses known. Perfectly adapted to California conditions and probably is still the most popular variety in the State. Price, 60c each.

Paul Neyron. Hybrid Perpetual. Dark rose. The largest rose in cultivation. The buds are larger than the best American Beauties grown under glass and are borne freely in the open ground. Growth is strong and vigorous. Price, 50c each.

Perle d'Or. Polyantha. Golden yellow with orange center. Another duplicate of Mlle. Cecile Brunner except for color, which is also entirely distinct from that of Etoile d'Or. A very beautiful little rose. Price, 50c each.

Persian Yellow. Austrian Briar. Bright yellow. Small but quite double. Foliage faintly scented. Particularly interesting as being one of the parents of the wonderful Pernetiana class. Price, 60c each.

Pink Maman Cochet. Tea. Long pointed buds. Pure rich pink in color. A vigorous grower. One of the best varieties of this shade of color. Price, 50c each.

Pink Cherokee. Cherokee. About the same as preceding except that flowers are noticeably larger and ruddy pink. Single. Price, 60c each.

Premier. Hybrid Perpetual. A strong growing and robust variety; flowers a dark, deep rich pink and of good size and fine form, pleasantly fragrant, and borne on single stiff thornless stems. Price, 75c each.

Radiance. Hybrid Tea. A popular American rose that blooms all summer; it has long upright stems, perfectly formed flowers of a lovely rosy pink color. Price, 75c each.

Rayon d'Or. Pernetiana. Clear, bright cadmium yellow; buds are a coppery orange, slightly flushed carmine, but the open flowers have a shade of yellow that is certainly distinct, and are fairly large, double, fragrant, and borne continuously. A moderately vigorous grower. Price, 75c each.

Red Letter Day. Hybrid Tea. A strong, vigorous grower and free bloomer; flowers semi-double of a most vivid crimson-scarlet color, rendering the plant a striking object in the garden; fine for cutting. Price, 75c each.

Red Radiance. Hybrid Tea. A superb rose of American origin; flowers of a lovely deep red color, with erect stems, and borne all through the summer. Similar to Radiance in every respect except in color. Price, 60c each.

Reine Marie Henriette. Hybrid Tea. Cherry Red. A great favorite among the climbers. Flowers are very large, full, freely borne, attractively colored and fragrant. An old standard variety which maintains its popularity. Price, 60c each.

Richmond. Hybrid Tea. Scarlet lightly shaded crimson. In the bud this closely resembles Liberty, but as the flowers open the color is better retained. Blooms freely and has good fragrance. Price, 60c each.

Soleil d'Or. Pernetiana. Fine golden yellow, shaded Nasturtium red. Flowers large, very full and rather flat. Free blooming and extremely hardy, thriving readily in regions too cold for those with Tea blood. Price, 60c each.

Sunburst. Hybrid Tea. Yellow, shaded coppery orange, outer petals lighter. It is large, magnificently formed and richly Tea scented. Form is long and cup shaped when fully expanded. No other yellow in this division has attained a greater popularity. Price, \$1.00 each.

Sunset. Tea. Golden amber with a faint ruddy tinge. A sport from the Perle des Jardins and the equal of that fine variety. New foliage is very beautiful. Price, 60c each.

Tausendschoen. Polyantha. Delicate pink, shaded rosy carmine. Produces a great mass of bloom in spring. Wood is brown and absolutely thornless. There are a few prickles on the leafstalks. Does not mildew. An old sort that has many admirers. Price, 60c each.

The Bride. Tea. White. Sometimes the flowers are pure white throughout, but usually when grown outdoors the outer petals are tinged pink. Unsurpassed in form, fragrance and free-blooming. A sport from Catherine Mermet. Price, 60c each.

Ulrich Brunner. Hybrid Perpetual. A rose of standard excellence; flowers light cherry red, tending toward scarlet, with a tint peculiarly its own and produced in abundance on long stems, maintained by a plant unusually robust. Price, 60c each.

White Killarney. Hybrid Tea. A sport of Pink Killarney and its equal in quality. Flowers are of fine shape and substance; not unlike Sunburst, and are borne in abundance. One of the best hybrid teas in cultivation. Price, 60c each.

White Maman Cochet. Tea. The greatest of all the Cochets. Buds and flowers are magnificently formed and borne very freely. Like Maman Cochet, the stem is rather weak for the enormous flowers, otherwise almost faultless. Price, 60c each.

William Allen Richardson. Noisette. Orange yellow. Flowers rather small, but well formed, and borne profusely. This with its vigorous growth and healthy constitution, makes it a valuable and popular climber. Price, 60c each.

Willowmere. Pernetiana. A really fine rose of a pronounced coral-red color, suffused with carmine in the bud state, which opens to a large, full, handsome flower of a rich shrimp-pink, shaded yellow in the center and flushed carmine-pink towards the edges of the petals. Price, 60c each.

Large Ornamental Trees

For Immediate Effects in the Planting of Home Grounds, Parks and Gardens

In the adornment of home grounds and in plantings where immediate effects are desired, without waiting a number of years, it is advisable to use large specimen trees.

In order to meet the demand for trees of this character we have made it a point to reserve a certain number in our nurseries for this purpose. These trees will vary in age from twenty to thirty years. In other words they are specimens which have been carefully grown, and which have been side-boxed from six months to several years in advance of taking them out of the ground, so that they have a well established root-system in their containers.

We have had remarkable success in transplanting these large specimen trees, and know that if they receive ordinary care from the planter they very rarely fail to grow.

There is more or less variation in the shape, symmetry, and furnishing of specimen trees, therefore, it is impossible to make definite prices on this class of stock. We invite a personal inspection of these specimen trees wherever this is possible. Where not practicable, we will make the selection and prices in keeping with the character of the specimens furnished.

Our quotations must be considered minimum and maximum prices. The degree of variation between these figures depending very largely upon the character of the plant supplied.

Parties interested in large specimen trees will find a personal visit to our growing grounds a pleasant and interesting experience, and of decided advantage in making a selection of the trees they would like to have.

The following list will give intending purchasers an idea of what we have to offer in this line:

EVERGREENS

	Price Each		Price Each
ABIES cephalonica		PINUS radiata	
30-inch box, 10 to 12 feet.....	\$75.00 to \$150.00	24-inch box, 10 to 12 feet.....	\$10.00 to \$25.00
ABIES concolor		SEQUOIA gigantea	
18-inch box, 6 to 8 feet.....	\$12.00 to \$25.00	20-inch box, 10 to 12 feet.....	\$25.00 to \$50.00
ABIES nordmanniana		18-inch box, 8 to 10 feet.....	\$10.00 to \$25.00
24-inch box, 8 to 10 feet.....	\$35.00 to \$75.00	SEQUOIA sempervirens	
18-inch box, 6 to 8 feet.....	\$15.00 to \$25.00	24-inch box, 12 to 16 feet.....	\$25.00 to \$50.00
CEDRUS atlantica		TAXUS baccata	
30-inch box, 20 to 24 feet.....	\$75.00 to \$150.00	18-inch box, 6 to 8 feet.....	\$15.00 to \$30.00
20-inch box, 12 to 14 feet.....	\$15.00 to \$35.00	TAXUS baccata washingtoni	
CEDRUS deodara		16-inch box, 6 to 8 feet.....	\$15.00 to \$25.00
30-inch box, 20 to 24 feet.....	\$75.00 to \$150.00	THUJA gigantea aurea	
CEDRUS libani		20-inch box, 8 to 10 feet.....	\$15.00 to \$30.00
20-inch box, 10 to 12 feet.....	\$15.00 to \$35.00	18-inch box, 6 to 8 feet.....	\$10.00 to \$25.00
CHAMAECYPARIS lawsoniana		MAGNOLIA grandiflora	
20-inch box, 10 to 12 feet.....	\$20.00 to \$35.00	20-inch box, 8 to 10 feet.....	\$10.00 to \$25.00
18-inch box, 8 to 10 feet.....	\$10.00 to \$25.00	PITTOSPORUM eugenoides	
CRYPTOMERIA elegans		20-inch box, 8 to 10 feet.....	\$12.50 to \$25.00
16-inch box, 4 to 6 feet.....	\$8.00 to \$15.00	PRUNUS laurocerasus	
CRYPTOMERIA japonica		20-inch box, 6 to 8 feet.....	\$10.00 to \$25.00
16-inch box, 6 to 8 feet.....	\$8.00 to \$15.00	PYRACANTHA crenulata	
PICEA alba coerulea		16-inch box, 6 to 8 feet.....	\$8.00 to \$15.00
18-inch box, 8 to 10 feet.....	\$15.00 to \$35.00	PYRACANTHA angustifolia	
PICEA engelmanni		14-inch box, 4 to 6 feet.....	\$8.00 to \$15.00
24-inch box, 10 to 12 feet.....	\$50.00 to \$100.00	ERYTHEA edulis	
PICEA maximowiczii		24-inch box, 8 to 10 feet.....	\$25.00
24-inch box, 10 to 12 feet.....	\$20.00 to \$35.00	PHOENIX canariensis	
PICEA orientalis		24-inch box, 6 to 8 feet.....	\$12.50 to \$25.00
20-inch box, 8 to 10 feet.....	\$15.00 to \$35.00	TRACHYCARPUS excelsus	
PICEA pungens		20-inch box, 6 to 8 feet.....	\$10.00 to \$25.00
24-inch box, 8 to 10 feet.....	\$35.00 to \$75.00	TRACHYCARPUS fortunei	
16-inch box, 4 to 6 feet.....	\$10.00 to \$25.00	20-inch box, 6 to 8 feet.....	\$10.00 to \$25.00
PICEA pungens glauca		TRACHYCARPUS nepalensis	
24-inch box, 8 to 10 feet.....	\$50.00 to \$100.00	20-inch box, 6 to 8 feet.....	\$10.00 to \$25.00
16-inch box, 4 to 6 feet.....	\$12.00 to \$25.00	CORDYLINE australis	
PICEA polita		20-inch box, 8 to 10 feet.....	\$15.00 to \$30.00
16-inch box, 4 to 6 feet.....	\$8.00 to \$15.00		

For detailed descriptions see preceding pages. Correspondence is invited from intending planters and landscape gardeners interested in this class of plants.

Horticultural Supplies

BOOKS

California Fruits and How to Grow Them. Tenth edition, revised and extended. A manual of methods which have yielded greatest success. By Edward J. Wickson, A. M. Size of page 6½ by 9½ inches, 600 pages, bound in cloth and fully illustrated. Postage prepaid, \$4.00 per copy.

California Garden Flowers. By Edward J. Wickson. Second edition 1915, 300 pages, 5½ by 7½ inches; illustrated; cloth bound. This book aims to tell the beginner in California just what to do to make garden soils grow plants and surround his abode with beauty under the peculiar climatic conditions of California. Price \$2.00 per copy, postpaid.

Ornamental and Fruit Trees. Semi-centennial edition of our descriptive catalog combining fruit and ornamental departments, is entirely re-written, profusely illustrated and accurate, being practically a condensed cyclopedia of horticulture for the Pacific Coast. It is of the greatest value to anyone interested in trees and plants. Contains 128 pages. Price 25 cents per copy, postpaid.

Roeding's Fruit Growers' Guide. Third edition. The illustrations in this book, in many cases, convey the information desired. There are few men in California who have given more thought and who have had a wider experience in diversified horticulture than Geo. C. Roeding. This book contains practical information presented in a clear, concise manner which will be appreciated by the novice as well as the experienced fruit grower. Price \$1.25 per copy, postpaid.

TREE PROTECTORS

The yucca tree protectors will insure young orchard trees from injury by rabbits, squirrels, gophers, grasshoppers, sunburn, frost and borers. They are cheap, durable and guaranteed to give satisfaction and will save your trees as they have saved those of others.

Length	width	wt. per 100	per 25	per 50	per 100	per 1000
30 in.	7 in.	22 lbs.	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$21.00
24 in.	7 in.	22 lbs.	.90	1.25	2.00	18.00
18 in.	7 in.	13 lbs.	.80	1.10	1.75	15.00
16 in.	7 in.	12 lbs.	.70	1.00	1.50	13.50
14 in.	7 in.	10 lbs.	.60	.85	1.30	12.00
12 in.	7 in.	9 lbs.	.50	.75	1.15	11.00

No order for less than 25 protectors accepted.

TREE LABELS

Made of 3½-inch iron wire, \$2.00 per 1000; 3½-inch copper wire, \$2.50 per 1000. No printed labels furnished.

BUDDING AND PRUNING KNIVES

We have selected the following American and European manufacture of knives and shears, having tested them and found them made of the very best quality of steel and entirely suitable for the work for which they were intended. We do not hesitate in recommending them to our customers.

Folding Pruner. Cocoa handle, steel-lined; length handle 4 inches. Blade oil-tested and tempered. For heavy work. \$2.00 each.

Folding Budder. Ebony handle; brass-lined, with ivory tip, forged same as the finest razor; best on the market. \$1.65 each.

Stationary Handle Budder. Maplewood; fine quality steel 50c each.

Stationary Handle Grafting Knife. Maplewood handle, patterned after most approved style; fine quality steel; heavy size, 50c each.

All Purpose Knife. Manufactured expressly for us. 3½ inches long; budding, pruning and grafting blades. Made of best material and suitable for nursery and orchard work. Fully guaranteed by the manufacturer. \$2.00 each.

PRUNING SHEARS

Perfect Pruning Shear. American manufacture. This new shear we have tested and found it to be highly satisfactory. Price per pair, \$4.00; actual weight, 1 lb.

Fresno Pruning Shear. Made of finest tempered steel; jaws spread 3½ inches; handles are made of ash, and sockets are strengthened with a steel band. Weight, per pair, 3¾ lbs.; length, handle and blade, 26 inches. Per pair, \$3.50.

Topical Index

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

	Page		Page		Page
Almonds.....	12	Gooseberries.....	16	Pears.....	5
Apples.....	5	Grapes.....	14-16	Persimmons.....	13
Apricots.....	11	Guavas.....	14	Planting Suggestions.....	3
Blackberries.....	16	Kumquats.....	14	Plums.....	8
Capri Figs.....	12	Lemons.....	14	Pomelos.....	14
Cherries.....	8	Limes.....	14	Pomegranates.....	14
Chestnuts.....	12	Loganberries.....	16	Prunes.....	9
Crab Apples.....	5	Loquats.....	14	Quince.....	11
Dewberries.....	16	Nectarines.....	10	Raspberries.....	16
Feijoas.....	14	Olives.....	14	Satsuma Orange.....	14
Figs.....	11	Oranges.....	14	Small Fruits.....	16
Filberts.....	12	Pecans.....	12	Tangerine Orange.....	14
Fruit Tree Prices.....	5	Peaches.....	10	Walnuts.....	13

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

	Page		Page		Page
Abelia.....	9	California Fan Palm.....	54	Crinum.....	55
Abies—Firs.....	20	Callistemon—Bottle Brush.....	32	Cryptomeria—Japanese Cedar.....	22
Abutilon.....	55	Callistris.....	20	Currant—Ribes.....	48
Acer—Maple.....	42	Calycanthus.....	45	Cupressus—Cypress.....	22
Actinidia.....	49	Camperdown Elm.....	45	Cycas.....	54
Aesculus—Horse Chestnut.....	42	Cantua.....	32	Cydonia—Quince.....	44
Althea.....	46	Carmichalia.....	32	Cypress.....	22
Akebia.....	49	Carpenteria.....	32	Daphniphyllum.....	34
Amaryllis.....	55	Cortaderia—Gynerium.....	53	Dasylium.....	54
Ampelopsis.....	49	Caryopteris.....	45	Deciduous Ornamental Trees.....	42
Araucaria—Bunya-Bunya Tree.....	20	Castanea—Chestnut.....	42	Deciduous Conifers.....	27
Arbor Vitae—Thuya.....	26	Casuarina.....	32	Deciduous Weeping Trees.....	45
Arbutus.....	30	Catalpa.....	42	Deciduous Shrubs.....	45
Acacia.....	29	Ceanothus.....	32	Desert Willow.....	45
Aristolochia.....	49	Cedar—Cedrus.....	20	Deutzia.....	46
Arundo—Giant Reed.....	53	Cedrus—Cedar.....	20	Deeringia.....	34
Ash—Fraxinus.....	43	Cephalotaxus—Yew.....	20-21	Diervilla—Weigela.....	46
Aucuba.....	30	Ceratostigma.....	55	Diosma.....	34
Azara.....	30	Ceratonia—St. John's Bread.....	32	Dogwood—Cornus, Deciduous.....	33
Bamboos and Grasses.....	53	Celtis—Nettle Tree.....	42	Dogwood—Cornus, Evergreen.....	46
Barberry—Evergreen.....	30	Cercis—Judas Tree.....	42	Dolichos.....	50
Barberry—Deciduous.....	45	Cestrum.....	32	Dracaena.....	54
Berberis—Barberry.....	30	Chamaecyparis.....	21-22	Duranta.....	34
Berberis—Barberry.....	45	Chamaecyparis—Dwarf types.....	22	Elaeagnus—Evergreen.....	34
Beefwood.....	32	Chamaerops.....	54	Elaeagnus—Deciduous.....	46
Betula—Birch.....	42	Chestnut.....	42	Elder—Sambucus.....	48
Bignonia—Trumpet Flower.....	49	Chilopsis—Desert Willow.....	45	Elm—Ulmus.....	44
Birch.....	42	Chorizema.....	32	Erica—Heath or Heather.....	34
Bottle Tree.....	41	Choisya—Mexican Orange.....	32	Erythra.....	54
Bottle Brush—Callistemon.....	32	Christmas Berry.....	39	Escallonia.....	34
Bougainvillea.....	50	Cistus—Rock Rose.....	32	Evergreen Hawthorn.....	40
Box—Buxus.....	31	Cissus.....	50	Evonymus—Evergreen.....	35
Broom—Genista.....	36	Clematis.....	50	Evonymus—Deciduous.....	46
Buckeye—Aesculus.....	42	Climbing Fig.....	50	Eucalyptus.....	35
Buddleia.....	31	Climbing and Trailing Plants.....	49	Eugenia.....	35
Bunya-Bunya Tree—Araucaria.....	20	Cocos.....	54	Exochorda.....	46
Broad-Leaved Evergreens.....	29	Cordylina—Dracaena.....	54	Festuca—Fescue Grass.....	55
Butcher's Broom—Ruscus.....	41	Cornus—Deciduous Dogwood.....	46	Firs—Abies.....	20
Buxus—Box.....	31	Cornus—Evergreen Dogwood.....	33	Ficus—Moreton Bay Fig.....	36
Caesalpinia—Poinciana.....	45	Coronilla.....	33	Ficus—Climbing Fig.....	50
California Pepper Tree.....	41	Corylus—Filbert.....	46	Filbert—Corylus.....	46
California Wild Lilac.....	32	Cotoneaster.....	34		
California Big Tree.....	25	Coprosma.....	33		
		Crataegus—Thorn, Hawthorn.....	43		
		Crape Myrtle—Lagerstroemia.....	47		

	Page		Page		Page
Flowering Peach.....	44	Liriodendron—Tulip Tree.....	43	Raphiolepis.....	40
Flowering Plum.....	44	Liquidambar—Sweet Gum.....	43	Redwood.....	25
Flowering Apple.....	44	Livistona—Corypha.....	54	Rhamnus.....	40
Forsythia—Golden Bell.....	46	Locust—Robinia.....	44	Rhus—Sumach.....	48
Fraxinus—Ash.....	43	Lonicera—Deciduous Honeysuckle.....	51	Ribes—Currant.....	48
Fuchsia.....	55	Lonicera—Evergreen.....	38	Robinia—Locust.....	44
		Lycesteria.....	47	Rock Rose—Cistus.....	32
Garrya.....	35			Roses.....	57
Genista—Broom.....	36	Magnolia.....	38	Rosemary.....	40
Gerbera.....	55	Mahonia.....	38	Rose of Sharon.....	46
Ginko—Maiden Hair Tree.....	27	Maiden Hair Tree—Ginko.....	27	Rosmarinus.....	40
Golden Bell—Forsythia.....	46	Mandevilla.....	51	Romneya—Matilija Poppy.....	55
Grevillea.....	36	Maple—Acer.....	42	Ruscus—Butcher's Broom.....	41
Guava.....	40	Matilija Poppy.....	55		
Gum Trees—Blue, Red, etc.....	35	Melaleuca.....	38	Salix—Willow.....	45
Gynierum.....	53	Mexican Orange.....	32	Sambucus—Elder.....	48
		Miscanthus—Eulalia.....	53	Schinus molle—California Pepper	
Hardenbergia.....	50	Miscellaneous Plants.....	55	Tree.....	41
Hawthorn—Cartaegus.....	43	Mock Orange—Philadelphus.....	47	Sequoia.....	25
Heath—Erica.....	34	Moreton Bay Fig.....	35	She Oak.....	32
Heather.....	34	Morus—Mulberry.....	45	Silk Oak—Grevillea.....	36
Hedera—Ivy.....	51	Myrtus—Myrtle.....	38	Solanum—Potato Vine.....	52
Heliotropium—Heliotrope.....	55	Myrtle.....	38	Sollya.....	52
Heliotrope.....	55	Muchlenbeckia.....	51	Sophora.....	44
Hibiscus—Althea, Rose of Sharon.....	46	Mulberry.....	45	Snowball—Viburnum.....	49
Holly—Ilex.....	37			Snowberry—Symphoricarpos.....	48
Hops.....	51	Nandina.....	39	Spiraea.....	48
Horticultural Supplies.....	63	Nerium.....	39	Spruce—Picea.....	24
Humulus—Hops.....	51	Nettle Tree.....	42	St. John's Bread.....	32
Hydrangea.....	47	Nolina.....	54	Sterculia—Brachychiton.....	41
Hypericum.....	37			Sweet Gum—Liquidambar.....	43
		Oak—Quercus.....	40	Sumach—Rhus.....	48
Ilex—Holly.....	37	Oleander.....	39	Sycamore—Platanus.....	43
Iochroma—Fvergreen.....	37	Oleari.....	39	Symphoricarpos—Snowberry.....	48
Iochroma—Deciduous.....	55			Syringa—Lilac.....	49
Ivy—Hedera.....	51	Palms and Dracaenas.....	54		
		Pampas Grass.....	53	Tamarix—Tamarisk.....	49
Jacobinia.....	55	Parkinsonia.....	39	Tamarisk.....	49
Japanese Cedar—Cryptomeria.....	22	Passiflora.....	52	Taxus—Yew.....	25
Japanese Dwarf Cypress—Chamae-		Passion Vine.....	52	Taxodium.....	27
cyparis.....	22	Philadelphus—Mock Orange.....	47	Tecoma.....	52
Japanese Nutmeg Cedar.....	27	Phillyrea.....	39	Teucrium.....	41
Jasminum—Jasmines.....	51	Photinia.....	39	Topical Index.....	64
Jasmines.....	51	Phoenix.....	54	Torreya.....	27
Judas Tree—Cercis.....	42	Phormium.....	53	Thorn—Crataegus.....	43
Juniperus—Juniper.....	23-24	Picea—Spruce.....	24	Thuya—Arbor Vitae.....	26
		Pinus—Pine.....	24	Tilia—Linden.....	44
Kerria.....	47	Pistacia—Pistachio.....	43	Trachycarpus—Chamaerops.....	54
Keteleeria.....	24	Pittosporum.....	39	Trumpet Flower—Bignonia.....	49
		Platanus—Sycamore, Plane Tree.....	43	Tulip Tree—Liriodendron.....	43
Laburnum.....	43	Plane Tree—Platanus.....	43		
Lagerstroemia—Crape Myrtle.....	47	Plants, How Sold.....	19	Ulmus—Elm.....	44
Lagunaria.....	37	Planting Suggestions.....	17	Ulmus—Camperdown Elm.....	45
Lantana.....	37	Plumbago.....	52		
Larch.....	27	Poinciana—Caesalpinia.....	45	Veronica.....	41
Large Ornamental Trees.....	62	Polygala.....	39	Viburnum.....	41
Larix—Larch.....	27	Pomegranate.....	47	Viburnum—Snowball.....	49
Laurus—Laurel.....	37	Populus—Poplar.....	43	Vinca.....	52
Laurel.....	37	Poplar.....	43		
Lavendula—Lavender.....	55	Potato Vine.....	52	Washingtonia filifera—California	
Lavender.....	55	Privet—Ligustrum.....	37	Fan Palm.....	54
Lemon Verbena—Lippia.....	47	Prunus.....	40	Wisteria.....	52
Leonotis.....	55	Prunus—Flowering Peach, Plum.....	44	Winter-Spring Flowering Trees.....	44
Leptospermum.....	37	Psidium—Guava.....	40	Willow—Salix.....	45
Leucothoe.....	37	Punica—Pomegranate.....	47	Weeping Elm.....	45
Libocedrus.....	24	Puerari—Kudzu Vine.....	52	Weigela—Diervilla.....	46
Ligustrum—Privet.....	37	Pyracantha.....	40		
Lilac—Syringa.....	49	Pyrus—Flowering Apple.....	44	Yew—Cephalotaxus.....	20-21
Linden—Tilia.....	44			Yew—Taxus.....	25
Lippia—Lemon Verbena.....	47	Quercus—Oak.....	40		
		Quince—Cydonia.....	44		

PALMS AND THEIR USES

No class of plants are more suggestive of tropical conditions than the palms, and it is the hardier species which feature California gardens that first attract and impress visitors and newcomers to the state. Briefly stated, there are two divisions in the palm family; viz., those with fan-shaped leaves and those of a feathery formation. Among both kinds there are hardy varieties that do well in all sections of California. Of the former the Wind Mill Palm (*Trachycarpus excelsa*) is a prime favorite, adapting itself to most any situation and useful as a street tree, planted in groups or as a single specimen in the home grounds; it will stand more cold than any other variety. Of the feathery-leaved sorts *Phoenix Canariensis* is quite common and grows into an immense size, and thrives in any ordinary garden soil. Desirable in groups, as a single specimen, or for planting in rows. See illustration on page 18. We have many varieties in various sizes ready for immediate planting.

